

A-Bomb Negotiations WHY NOT NOW?

By JOHN PITTMAN

New big power negotiations to ban atomic weapons, and restrict those already produced to civilian purposes, have been proposed by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Stalin's proposal, made in the course of an interview given a reporter of Pravda, was reiterated in his discussion of interna-

tional control of atomic weapons, which comprised the bulk of the interview.

The capitalist press and government officials in the United States have chosen to suppress and ignore this proposal, and to emphasize Stalin's mere announcement that the Soviet Union is making all calibers of atomic bombs and is prepared

to meet aggressors with all weapons.

However, Stalin told the Pravda reporter that "the Soviet Union stands for prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the discontinuation of production of the atomic weapon. The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control (Continued on Page 6)

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McAvoy Urges Open Hearing On McCarthy

Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for President of the New York City Council, called on the U. S. Senate yesterday to hold open hearings on the menace to democracy represented by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis).

McAvoy demanded the right to testify at such open hearings in the name of the ALP. "Millions of Americans" are united against McCarthyism as a "danger to decency and democracy," he pointed out.

The ALP leader made his demand in a wire to Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, which is investigating McCarthy's right to sit in the Senate.

Gillette had just written Arthur Schutzer, ALP State Secretary, that the committee planned to hear only two witnesses. These were Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.), who offered the resolution for McCarthy's expulsion, and McCarthy himself. Benton has already testified.

Supreme Court Denies Smith Act Rehearing

To Hear Appeals On Deportation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The U. S. Supreme Court today agreed to review the appeals of a number of cases involving the rights of non-citizens who face deportation on charges of having once been members of the Communist Party.

These include the case of Peter Harisiades, Greek-American editor facing deportation to fascist Greece and now held in Ellis Island without bail, as well as the cases of Luigi Mascitti and Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia, and of Frank Carlson, Nagano and Zydok.

Attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born said that they will appear before Federal Judge Vincent Leibel today with an application for Harisiades' release on bail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The United States Supreme Court today rejected a petition for a rehearing on the Smith Act convictions of the 11 Communist leaders. At the same time the high court also refused to review the various civil rights issues relating to the Smith Act and the Foley Square trial of the 11 which it did not consider when it handed down its 6-2 decision upholding the police state law last June 4th.

These include not only important aspects of the law's constitutionality but the legality of the trial; the conduct of presiding Judge Harold Medina; the unconstitutional restrictions on Negro and working-class citizens as federal jurors; the insufficiency of evidence on which the 11 were convicted, etc.

Today's ruling also rejects the petition for rehearing for John Gates, editor of The Worker and one of the 11, John Raeburn Green, St. Louis attorney and member of the law firm which represents the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and includes Missouri Democratic Sen. Thomas Henning, had agreed to act as Gates' counsel in the rehearing fight. Green took the case as one involving the rights of free press.

In its ruling, the court also denied Richard Westbrook and Earl B. Dickerson the right to file briefs in behalf of the rehearing motions, as friends of the court. Justice Clark took no part in the deliberation. He was Attorney General at the time of the Foley Square trial.

The 11 Communist leaders were convicted by a rigged jury of the alleged crime "conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government." The law under which they were fined and sentenced to long prison terms had been branded unconstitutional. (Continued on Page 6)

HIGH COURT SHUNS PLEAS BY NEGROES IN JIMCROW CASES

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court today refused to consider an appeal by two Negro school teachers in Mississippi who charged that the state's practice of paying lower salaries to Negro teachers was a violation of the Constitution.

The case was brought to the court by Miss Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown, both of Jackson. Miss Bates was fired from her job by Jackson school officials after she filed suit.

The high court also turned down a petition from a group of Negro students and their parents in Texas who challenged the jimcrow school in the Pleasant Grove Industrial School District. The appeal pointed out that the children were denied school facilities in their own district and were required to travel to a Negro school in another school district.

The court agreed, however, to hear an appeal from Joseph Beauharnais, president of the White Circle League of Chicago, who was fined \$200 by a municipal court for circulating leaflets slandering and defaming the Negro people. Beauharnais has a long record of Klanlike activities.

The high court directed the Federal Court in the District of Columbia within 30 days to show cause why it should not name a three-judge panel to consider the question of segregation in schools in the nation's capital.

The Consolidated Parents Group, Inc., is attacking the "equal but separate" doctrine. Charging that segregated schools in the district violates the Constitution, the group called on the Federal Court to set up a three-judge panel to hear their arguments. The District Court refused and the group appealed to the Supreme Court.

Ridgway Advances New Conditions for Renewing Talks

Gen. Matthew Ridgway stalled again yesterday on the Korean-Chinese proposal to resume the Korean truce talks at Pan Min Jom, five miles southeast of Kaesong, where the talks had previously been held.

According to press dispatches from Tokyo. After again attacking the negotiators, Ridgway demanded a much smaller neutral zone than that proposed by the Korean and Chinese. This increases the danger of violations of the neutral zone, which the Koreans and Chinese had protested in the past, and which they were seeking to avert by their present plan.

Assuming that there would be acceptance of his demands, Ridgway said he was ready to send liaison officers to Pan Min Jom to discuss resumption of the talks.

The Korean-Chinese commanders yesterday had suggested Pan Mun Jom for the conference after Ridgway refused to send his truce team back to Kaesong.

Gen. Kim Il Sung, Korean People's Democratic Republic premier and commander-in-chief, and Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, commanding the Chinese volunteers,

had proposed to Ridgway Sunday that the present neutral zone radiating five miles from Kaesong be enlarged to a "rectangular" area extending south to include Munsan.

The Koreans and Chinese also suggested that the truce delegates at the first of their resumed meeting set up a joint committee to establish "concrete and strict" conditions for the neutrality and security of the conference site.

They accepted Ridgway's proposals that both sides share in the responsibility for the protection of the neutral zone.

Pan Min Jom has served as the meeting place for U.N. and Korean liaison officers to exchange messages for their respective commands bearing on the truce talks.

Ridgway originally had suggested that the talks be resumed at Songhyon, two miles farther south-east, but the Koreans rejected it.

Yanks Tie It Again; Lopat vs. Jansen

By LESTER RODNEY

Joe DiMaggio had a day off to read his baseball obituary on Sunday, so on Monday he boomed a mighty two-run homer off Sal

Maglie to blow the fourth game of the World Series wide open before 49,010 fans at the Polo Grounds. The final score was 6-2 favor the Yanks, but it was just a 2-1 squeaker until Joe connected in the fifth to give Allie Reynolds a three-run margin he never lost. Two innings earlier the 37-year-old Yankee Clipper had signaled his return from the journalistic (Continued on Page 7)

Japanese Unions Campaign Against Washington Treaty

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (ALN).—The All-Japan Conference of the National Conference for the Promotion of Peace has opened a broad campaign against ratification of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco and the separate American-Japanese security pact.

Representatives of the rightwing General Council of Trade Unions met with Socialist Party leader Mosaburo Suzuki and asked for party opposition to approval of the two pacts.

The Congress of the Government Communication Workers Union adopted a resolution condemning the two pacts and protesting the rearming of Japan. Leaders of the State Monopoly and Public Corporation Employees Trade Union have also decided to launch a campaign against ratification.

A similar protest resolution was adopted at a conference of the Trade Unions Council of Gumma Prefecture, a branch of the General Council of Trade Unions. A mass meeting sponsored in Osaka by the National Council for the Promotion of Peace unanimously adopted a statement opposing the San Francisco treaties.

City Officials Grease Way For 15c Fare

—See Page 3—

JUDGE MEDINA CLIPS GOV'T IN SUIT AGAINST WALL STREET

Federal judge Harold R. Medina ripped a vital section out of the government's anti-trust suit against 17 investment banking houses and the Investment Bankers Assn. of America Oct. 3.

Resuming the trial after a three-month summer recess, Medina told government attorneys he would not accept any evidence originating prior to Jan. 1, 1935. He said his decision was reached after "the most mature reflection" and was based on indications that the trial, which began eight months ago though it is still in the warmup stage, might last as long as four years. Rumors about the possible length of the trial have come mainly from attorneys for the Wall Street defendants.

The Wall Street Journal reported government attorneys felt Medina's ruling had crippled their case. Defense lawyers were reported "pleased."

Medina argued that if the al-

TEARS THE HEART OUT OF VAST ANTI-TRUST CASE

leged conspiracy to maintain a monopoly in the underwriting business existed, it could be proved by events of the last 16 years. "We will never get through unless there is some reasonable limitation of the period covered," he said, complaining that "the human mind is incapable of encompassing the vast area of this case."

Nearly half of the 4,000 documents scheduled to be introduced as evidence by the government will be tossed out as a result of Medina's ruling. The government case charges that the bankers' conspiracy originated in 1915 and has been carried on ever since.

Medina picked the 1935 cutoff date because that marked the beginning of a government statistical survey made to support its case. The date also fits in with a

claim by the defense that federal control legislation around that period wrought fundamental changes in the investment banking business.

Medina, whose bench comments have been markedly friendly toward the defense, has had business dealings in the past with some of the defendants and is reportedly a millionaire. The defendants represent the upper crust of U.S. high finance society.

In addition to the banking association, they include: Morgan Stanley & Co. (House of Morgan); Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Goldman Sachs & Co.; Lehman Bros.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Glorie, Forgan & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Drexel & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Dillon, Reed & Co. Inc.;

Blyth & Co. Inc.; Harriman, Ripley & Co. Inc.; Stone & Webster Securities Corp.; Harris Hall & Co. and Union Securities Corp.

Together the 17 firms did a combined business of \$14 billion in stocks and bonds in the nine years preceding 1947, when the suit was filed. That represented 69 percent of the value issued in the U.S. for that period.

The trial got under way after a five-year delay which it was reported was the result of pressure brought by bankers occupying key posts in the Truman administration.

One effect of a victory for the Justice Department anti-trust division, now made even more remote by Medina's ruling, would be to



MEDINA

require the banks to be more flexible in granting loans to upcoming industrial firms seeking to finance new products and processes which threaten monopolies.

Strike at 2 Plants of U.S. Steel Hits Speedup And Layoff of Negro

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Speedup and wage chiseling were the underlying issues which today brought steel production almost to a standstill in the spreading strike at the mammoth South Chicago, Ind. and Gary, Ind., mills of the U.S. Steel Corp. The Gary walk-

out, now in its fifth day, shut down 11 rolling mills and halted work in many other departments where the workers walked out in sympathy with the grievance of the crane men.

The strike of 100 crane men began last Thursday when the company put into operation a new work schedule which cuts out Saturday and Sunday overtime pay for the crane operators and decreases the tonnage bonus.

The South Chicago strike began in the No. 4 open hearth with a stirring display of solidarity against the disciplinary layoff of a Negro worker, Bob Coleman.

Coleman is a second castingman on the open hearth, a key job to which he was recently upgraded in a struggle against the company's jimcrow policy. A costly and dangerous accident occurred last Tuesday in which an entire heat was lost. The company blamed Coleman, but the workers were able to prove that the accident was due to a burned-out piece of equipment.

When Coleman was handed a five-day disciplinary layoff, the following shift on the No. 4 open hearth quit work. The walkout spread rapidly after the company flatly refused to rescind the action against Coleman. Some 2,000 men struck on the No. 4 and No. 2 open hearths, with other sections

of the mill joining the walkout.

Although there was no official sanction of the walkout by the CIO United Steelworkers, picket lines of some 200 workers appeared at every turn.

The casting crews came strongly to Coleman's defense, arguing that the Negro worker was in no way responsible for the costly accident.

Supervisors tried to persuade the men to return to their jobs with appeals to their "patriotism" and decrying the loss of man-hours from war production.

One worker replied: "If this war work is so damned important, why did you give Coleman a five-day layoff?"

It was expected that most of the 15,000 workers in the mill would be involved in the walkout by today. Many of the workers used the opportunity to present the company with scores of complaints relating to speedup, lack of sufficient tools and equipment, faulty machinery and the violation by the company of many safety precautions.

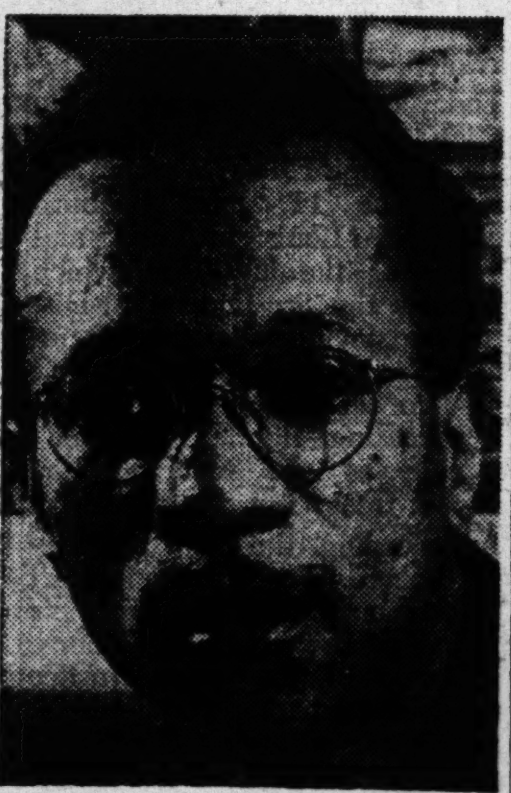
The Coleman case tapped the bitterness among the workers which has been accumulating for a long time, symbolized by the pile-up of grievances which the union has been unable to get resolved for many months.

Striking open hearth crewmen also told the Daily Worker that

the showdown was warning to the steel corporation that the workers are prepared to back up their demands this winter for a substantial wage increase.

"We've been pushed around for a long time now," one picket declared, "and it's Coleman today and some other guy tomorrow."

The display of unity of Negro and white workers in support of Coleman was a demonstration without precedent here in recent years.



WHITE

SHE ASKED WHY ROBESON COULDN'T COME

U.S. YOUTH VISITORS TRY TO EXPLAIN BAN TO SOVIET CHILD

MOSCOW, Oct. 8. — Fifteen American youth yesterday completed a three-week tour of the Soviet Union covering Moscow, Stalingrad and the Georgian Republic. The Negro and white young people inspected schools, universities, factories, theatres, museums, workers' clubs, Palaces of Culture and collective farms. They attended churches and synagogues, and stayed at a railroad workers' rest home.

Charles White, artist and delegation chairman, described the "overwhelming enthusiasm and friendship with which Soviet youth greeted American youth."

He added: "When we were driving through the Georgian countryside, people stopped our cars and crowded around us to talk and extend their

greetings. They danced with us in the streets of the collective farm village."

In Stalingrad, after visiting the famed tractor plant, the delegates reviewed a youth relay race for peace, in which 6,000 youth participated. After the races were over, thousands of participants and spectators descended on the Americans, expressing warmest feelings of friendship for American youth.

"One 6-year-old girl, Lena, ran up to me," White said, "and asked me why Paul Robeson had not come along. I had a hard time explaining to a 6-year-old that our Government had set up an iron curtain which prevents Robeson from traveling."

Visiting churches and synagogues in Moscow, the young peo-

ple found absolute freedom of worship. Rabbi Solomon Shlifer told his youthful visitors, as a believing Jew I give my blessing to honest American youth fighting for peace."

The rabbi told the Americans that Jews in the Soviet Union enjoy complete freedom of conscience and equality. He said his entire congregation signed the petition for a five-power pact.

Between 500 and 700 Jews daily worship at the Central Synagogue, and there are three others functioning in Moscow.

Members of the delegation who visited Saint Alexis Church were told by the priest, Father Alexander, "in the name of God we have freedom of religion." All members of his congregation had signed the five-power peace petition.

THE PRICE OF REUTHER'S FIVE-YEAR CONTRACT

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Fourth of a Series)

DETROIT.

THE AUTO WORKERS are beginning to discover the real price they are paying as a result of the five-year contract deal between Walter Reuther and C. E. Wilson of General Motors.

That 5-year pact, tying wages to the government's cost of living price index, became the model for the entire industry. But the provision in that contract of which Reuther boasted most is the four-cent "annual improvement." This annual raise, said Reuther, actually boosts the wage level.

The workers discovered the truth back of that deal when the companies put into motion the most intense speedup drive in the history of the industry. Side-by-side with it the companies introduced job-eliminating technical changes on a vast scale, or resorted to the transfer of much work from metropolitan Detroit plants to new plants in low-wage states and cities.

When, in protest, the workers took strike action, or their committees met with company representatives on the problems, they were bluntly told, "We are paying four cents a year for the right to do anything we deem necessary for the efficiency of our plants."

Ford Local 600, after discovering what its members really bought for the four cents Reuther got them, declared in the fighting program they submitted for auto workers:

"Management seeks to justify this speedup on the basis of the national defense emergency and the annual improvement factor. Our union leadership has been silent too long for this thievery."

IT IS LOCAL 600's early and costly experience with the Reuther-Wilson plan that was in large measure responsible for the break between its president, Carl Stellato, and Reuther, and the coalition in the local's leadership Stellato now heads on the basis of the Local 600 program. The local has for more than a year fought against what

the company calls a "decentralization" program.

Pat Rice, the vice-president of the local, told me the employment rolls at the Rouge plant had dropped from a high of 70,000 to 49,000 today. The company promised new jobs to replace those moved to Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, but so far a further drop of jobs at the Rouge has been the only result. The press steel building, for example, dropped from nearly 11,000 jobs to a little over 6,000 today.

Thousands of those eliminated by "decentralization" had seniority running 20 or more years. For many of them there is no chance to apply their skills elsewhere, since other plants, too, are laying off men in this one-industry area.

Committees of the Ford local that looked into the rates of the new plants being expanded by Ford find rates running substantially below what the company paid the militant and progressive-led Ford Local 600 workers. It is quite apparent that the company has a three-fold objective:

- To cut the cost of labor power by shifting to areas of lower wage level.

- To weaken Local 600, the main base of militancy in the UAW and especially in the Ford empire nationally.

- To fill the government's war orders not in the Rouge plant, by costly conversion, but by having the work done at new plants paid out of tax exemptions and war profiteering.

RECENTLY, the Ford local's decentralization committee brought a revealing report to the union after a conference with John Bugas, the Ford company's vice-president in charge of labor relations. After listening to the complaints of the unionists, Bugas told them the company has a full right to do as it pleases, and added, "We are paying four cents a year for the right to do this, the committee reported. He further justified the shift of work on the ground that the Rouge plant is in danger of being

(Continued on Page 4)

Australians Oppose Japanese Treaty, 98% Against Rearming Japan

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8 (ALN).—The Australia-wide Committee Opposed to Rearming Japan plans a tremendous increase in its work in the interval before the Japanese peace treaty comes before parliament for ratification.

The Rev. G. R. van Eerde, secretary of the committee, said 98 percent of the Australians approached in a nationwide secret ballot voted against rearming Japan.

Secretary J. R. Hughes of the Clerks Union said the decision of the Australian Council of Trade Unions Congress against the release of Japanese and German criminals and against the Japanese peace treaty was "not a mere protest, but a vital call to action issued to trade unionists and the people as a whole" to prevent ratification of the treaty.

Cavalcade at Albany to Hit Jobless Pay Cut

The special session of the legislature will have something "special" to handle besides their reapportionment business.

Thousands of jobless and employed workers, facing home relief starvation pittance because of the Hughes-Brees law, which virtually destroys unemployment insurance for workers in small, seasonal and soft goods industries, are being mobilized for a March on Albany in November. This cavalcade, organized by the United Labor Action Committee, will demand of the legislature that its special session place repeal of the Hughes-Brees law on the agenda. "We can't afford to let the matter wait until the regular session of the State Legislature in January," said Leon Straus and Aaron Schneider, co-chairmen of the Committee. "With each week that passes, more people starve or go hungry because of that vicious act."

The two labor leaders demanded that Gov. Dewey and the legislature call a public hearing on the law.

The Hughes-Brees law was written by actuaries of the Metropolitan Life Insurance and representatives of Standard Oil and General Electric. It was steamrolled through the legislature last April without a public hearing and with only token resistance from the Democrats, though they had been pledged to a vigorous battle against it.

Tickets for the special train to Albany are available at the office of the United Labor Action Committee, 210 W. 50 St. The phone number is JUDson 6-4922.

House Unit OKs 4½ Billion for New War Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The House Appropriations Committee today approved a \$4,440,559,420 supplementary appropriations bill, earmarking more than 80 percent of the money for new and expanded military bases.

The Air Force would get the lion's share of the military funds—\$2,112,172,550—to increase to 309 the 232 air bases now in use in this country and abroad. The Army was voted \$1,159,325,198 and the Navy \$927,024,460.

The Federal Security Agency was given only \$1,200,000 of the \$25,500,000 it asked to provide community facilities and services in defense housing areas.

The Senate approved the \$7,483,400,000 foreign aid bill today and sent it to President Truman to sign.

SEATTLE PICKETS DEMAND BAIL RIGHT FOR CALIF. 15

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—A picketline demanding the right to bail for California's 15 Smith Act victims marched before the Federal Reserve Bank building, where FBI headquarters are located.

Pickets defied attempts at intimidation by FBI and city police cameramen.

The men, women and children who made up the line passed out hundreds of leaflets citing the menace of the Smith Act and calling for reasonable bail for its California victims.

FBI attempts to provoke high school youths and servicemen into attacks on the line were complete failures.

City Officials Grease Way for Increasing Fare to 15 Cents

Texas Judge Feeds Dog Food To Mexican Farm Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Judge R. E. Bibb, prominent businessman and chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Maverick County, Tex., has been feeding Mexican farm workers with canned meat labeled as "dog food unfit for human consumption," it was revealed here yesterday. Bibb, a county judge, had a government contract to provide the food for the Mexican workers at the Migratory Workers Center at Eagle Pass, Tex.

The facts about the businessman's and Democratic leader's practical application of Truman's Point Four and good neighbor policies came out when the Labor Department yesterday voided Judge Bibb's contract.

The contract ends Nov. 1. It was not indicated whether the judge will continue until then to serve the Mexican workers dog food, or whether any other legal action would be taken against him.

Undersecretary of Labor Michael J. Gavin said that 2,000 of the cans had been passed by customs as dog food, but that the labels had been taken off before the contents were offered the workers.

The Eagle Pass Center and four others are run by the U. S. government under an agreement with Mexican laborers imported into the U. S. At these centers the farm workers are supposed to get decent food and lodging until they are transported to the farms or other places of employment which hire them.

7,000 AT FORD PLANT PROTEST HUGE LAYOFF

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 8.—Some 7,000 Motor Building workers from the Ford Rouge plant poured out from work recently for shopgate lunchtime meetings, protesting again at the company's moving jobs out to cheaper wage areas under protection of Wall Street's war program.

Speakers were Carl Stellato, president of CIO United Auto Workers Ford Local 600, and Paul Boatin, president of the Motor Building. Some 21,000 Rouge workers have lost their jobs through this wartime moves of the company.

Stellato told the workers that at the coming National Ford UAW Conference the Rouge delegation would seek approval of a motion to open negotiations for a 30-hour week with 40 hours' pay. Stellato said that if the other Ford locals around the country would join in on this and the company still continued to refuse to accede to the demand then strike action would be in order.

Paul Boatin urged that \$60 a week unemployment compensation be sought for the laid-off workers. The company labor relations finks took tape recordings of the speeches of the two union leaders. The meetings took place at 11 a.m. with 3,000 present; at 7:30 p.m. where 4,000 were there and 3:30 a.m. with several hundred. Other buildings where big layoffs are taking place because of the war and armaments program are preparing to call similar type of shift mass meetings.

The California 15, the Civil Rights Congress leaflet pointed out, "have been in Los Angeles County Jail 92 days (now 95). They were seized by FBI agents, without warning, in pre-dawn Gestapo-style raids. They are held in \$50,000 bail each. Since they are working people, not crooks and grafters, this huge sum means they are actually denied bail—although the Bill of Rights provides reasonable bail must be set."

Calling on Truman to fire FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the CRC leaflet denounced the agency as one which "brazenly flouts the rights of all citizens."



STELLATO

SENDS \$1 FOR BEST PAPER

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed find \$1, so that the best paper in our country may continue to disseminate the truth, during these critical days when the enemies of the people are out to destroy our peace and freedom you stand out as a beacon of light.

Wishing you success eternally I remain,

New York City.

H.K.

A HOSPITAL TENT IN THE KOREA WAR

The following hospital scene in the Korea war was described in a press service dispatch from Tokyo.

WITH THE 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, KOREA, Oct. 8.—Inside the green hospital tent white robed figures worked swiftly over the exposed flesh of a soldier whose grimy, lacerated hands were lashed with strips of white surgical tape to the operating table.

The soldier's face was covered by an anesthetist's mask. There was a gaping hole in his chest.

It was 3 a.m. The soldier was the last abdominal patient at the 8209th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital. But there were other shattered bodies lying on stretchers in the receiving tent.

At three other operating tables, different hands probed for shrapnel from an infantryman's back, washed clotted blood and dirt from a foot blasted by a land mine and splintered what was left of an amputee's leg.

The offensive had jumped off two days ago. Doctors, orderlies and nurses of the 8209th had worked around the clock almost since its beginning. They knew of its immensity without ever having

looked at the planning room maps. A Catholic chaplain pulled back the green flap of the hospital tent and stepped outside for a breath of air.

"I have a pretty good stomach," said Father Marian A. Budny of Brooklyn, "but after you see this it gives you butterflies. You can never get used to it."

On an operating table inside the tent the gaping chest wound looked to be a foot long on the right side. The rubber-gloved surgeons probed for stray bits of dirt and

metal imbedded in the youth's body.

A green shaded light bulb hung from a bare cord dangling over the table. Underfoot was a packing box floor—the only wooden floor in the entire hospital.

In the receiving room of an adjoining tent, long rows of wounded lay awaiting their turn on the operating table. The men still wore their dirty, bloodsoaked uniforms and lay there under sedatives, hollow eyed and unshaven. A few puffed away absently on cigarettes.

ADA BACKS MOVEMENT FOR SEN. MCCARTHY'S OUSTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—"Full and active support" for the movement to oust Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) from the Senate was pledged yesterday by the board of governors of the Americans for Democratic Action. The ADA board, in a two-day meeting here, backed the resolution by Sen. William Benton (D-Conn) for McCarthy's ouster, and added:

"We believe the tide has begun to turn against McCarthyism. . . . Throughout the nation there is growing contempt for McCarthy's reckless and cynical assaults on

basic American liberties."

The ADA board, however, took pains to praise President Truman for criticizing McCarthy, although it criticized the "excesses of the present Federal loyalty program." It ignored the fact that Truman himself was responsible both for the "loyalty" program and its "excesses."

The ADA board urged the revival of the Nimitz Study Commission "so that we can have an impartial and fundamental re-examination of the federal loyalty program."

the approval of the mayor but the rate cannot go into effect until the beginning of the fiscal year. This would be next June 30. The Board wants the right to raise the fare immediately and is pressing for an amendment to the Rapid transit Act which would give it this power. Such an amendment must be passed by the State Legislature.

McAvoy challenged his opponents to speak up against this conspiracy. Denouncing them for keeping "strangely mum about this important bread and butter issue," McAvoy said the deficit could be wiped out and funds for a 40-hour transit week obtained by a true reassessment of realty property owned by the big corporations.

Greek Rulers Admit 30,000

In Prison Camps

ATHENS, Greece.—Under popular pressure, the Liberal Party and the Progressive Union of the Center are now talking about amnesty for the political prisoners of Greece, acknowledged by them to number 30,000 with 3,000 under sentence of death. Heretofore the reactionary ruling circles have sought to deny that such a huge number of persons are in jails and concentration camps because of their political beliefs and/or trade union activity.

Premier Sophocles Venizelos, Liberal Party head and Premier-designate Nicholas Plastiras, head of the Progressive Union announced a program to be put before the Chamber after it convenes next Wednesday.

Far from ending the present repression, the program would continue in life imprisonment the thousands sentenced to die. It proposes also abolition of concentration camps and rehearsings for its prisoners, thousands of whom were sent there without trial and, often, without specific charges levied against them.

What Reuther's 5-Year Contract Costs Workers

(Continued from Page 2)

"bombed." He gave such added reasons as the advantage to the company to have its press steel done in Buffalo near the Bethlehem Steel Co. plants there.

Already in May, 1950, according to Stellato, a month before Korea, Bugas informed Local 600 in a letter that through the decentralization program "the utilization of company facilities will be greatly affected by the ability of the Ford Motor Co. to remain competitive in a highly competitive industry." Profits are the real motive.

General Motors, as such, has long been decentralized. But the GM workers are discovering that the Reuther - Wilson deal gave the green light for new speedup levels everywhere. Plant managements tell the union committees flatly that setting of production standards is solely the company's affair and they point to clauses in the contract that say so.

Basing itself on the same contract provision, and the four-cent deal, the Chrysler Corp. has now begun a move to break down resistance to speedup in the main base of militancy in that company's chain, Dodge, Local 3. Much of the work at the giant Dodge plant was shifted to Evansville and other cities. At the same time the company began "visual checks" - secret time-studies through stoolpigeons - to determine if workers "waste" any motions on various operations. On the basis of the reports of its spies the company jacked up production standards. Here is one example of such stoolpigeon report on an operation that the company used against the union:

"Employees began first job at 8:36 a.m., finished 8:42. Began second job 8:54 a.m., finished 8:59 a.m., third job began 9:02 a.m. finished 9:06; fourth job began 9:13 a.m. finished 9:35 a.m.

"Employees then left to go to rest room, returned to work at 9:47. Employees began sixth job at 9:47 . . . etc."

Recommending a strike, the rightwing leaders of Dodge Local 3, are learning what the leaders of Local 600 had learned. The officers added they "see no other solution to the problem. The only alternative is more speedup, layoffs and firings."

What is Reuther doing in this situation? He is fighting to make good his deal with the corporations. He opened an offensive against Ford Local 600, thus joining in the Ford Co. attack as the union fights for its life. Apparently Reuther has a common interest with the company in the drive to bring the local down to pint size and destroy it as a base of progressivism and militancy in the UAW.

But while Reuther is so helpful to the company as he tries to weaken and isolate the Ford local, other sections of the union, notably Dodge and the Flint locals of General Motors, are seeing in the Ford local the vanguard of a struggle they, too, are forced to wage. They face the same problem. What is the outlook for the fighting program of the Ford local in the UAW?

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Why Courier Fears Negro Workers Councils

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is a Negro weekly newspaper. Its readers are led to believe that it is owned by Negroes and that they are dedicated to the fight against jimmecrow. Indeed, the news columns of the Courier each week reflect what is going on in the Negro community and what is happening throughout the country either for, or against, Negroes.

Now no one in his right mind, providing that that mind was opposed to jimmecrow and for full equality for Negroes, would propose that the Courier liquidate itself, dropping the appellation "Negro newspaper." Nor does the Courier propose that other Negro organizations go out of business. It greets organizations of Negro professionals in the National Bar Association, the National Medical Association, Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the like.

The Courier supports the Negro Elks, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Masons, various college fraternities, churches, schools and associations of Negro businessmen. And in the sports pages of the Courier one learns of the exploits of Negro big league baseball stars, Negro college athletes throughout the nation, and is kept up-to-date on the athletics in Negro colleges. The point in reviewing all of this to establish that the Pittsburgh Courier has a policy of stimulating Negro solidarity. But obviously, if we

are to judge from a current Courier editorial, there is a line beyond which solidarity can be carried too far.

IN THEIR OCT. 6 issue, the Courier editors, showed what they considered the dividing line to be. Half the editorial page was used to express the Courier editors' displeasure with the announced convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati on Oct. 27-28. They labeled the convention "suspicious." The very thought that Negro workers, of whom more than one million are trade union members, might be fed up with jimmecrow and lynchings and were ready to do something about it, induced a severe case of editorial apoplexy on the Courier front office.

The Courier editors just couldn't believe that Negro workers react to jimmecrow more militantly than do Negro business men. They saw in the call for the Negro Labor Council convention a deep plot, "part of the Communist strategy in this country" to create "a segregated Negro reservation in the South under the grandiose banner of 'self-determination for the Black Belt'."

The Courier reasoned strangely that if Negro workers organize with their white fellow-workers in councils to fight jimmecrow it would mean "disrup-

tion . . . and would "destroy all the gains made by Negroes' unions."

Now that Courier didn't seem to mind advising the Negro workers a while back to act concertedly in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act. This law was aimed at breaking up the trade unions as effective bargaining agents. But it sets the Courier editor's bourgeois heart to palpitating when a few Negro trade unionists (who, we must assume, are better acquainted with the labor movement than the complaining editor) call on the Negro workers to act unitedly in defense of their people and their unions.

COULD THE EDITORS be serious when they charge the Negro Labor Council with being "jimmecrow?" Not hardly. They find no fault with Negro workers who join Negro churches, support Negro schools, participate in Negro fraternal groups and read Negro papers. It is only when they seek to organize as workers that the Courier editor reaches for his red-baiting phrase and derogatory adjectives.

I'm willing to speculate that their objections to the Cincinnati convention does not result from their solicitude for trade unions. In my opinion their fear is prompted by the challenge to their class leadership which the unity of Negro labor would represent.

The Negro Labor Councils have set themselves the task of fighting for Negro workers in industry, unions and courts, and before the bar of public opinion. This, it would seem, is an objective which deserves the support of all Negro organizations, including the Negro press. And as for leadership—who is better fitted to lead the anti-jimmecrow fight than those who are its most numerous victims.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE demands a "no-strike pledge on defense production." Marguerite Higgins, visiting the border between French-ruled Indo-China and free People's China says that "In complete fairness, French observers have had to report that for the small farmers and workers in the Communist-held areas, life has somewhat improved. And from what the peasants say the Communists in this region are adjusting taxes in grains so as to leave the peasant enough to eat. In the cities, the state-collected grain is sold at low enough rates so as to be within even the poor man's means." She quotes a Frenchman as saying: "More astonishing is it that the peasant can leave his door unlocked without fear. The police have stamped out thievery and beggary. Probably for the first time in thousands of years, the officials don't take bribes." But in Washington, they're still arguing, with stupid arrogance, about the reasons why "we lost" China.

THE POST's Robert S. Allen says Averell Harriman rushed to Europe because Britain and France "are literally on the verge of financial collapse." Harriman's solution? "To make in Britain and France the weapons and munitions that Gen. Eisenhower requires. . . ." And why the collapse in the first place? That's right. Because the arms program "has played havoc with the war-shattered economies of Britain and France." The only 'solution' Wall Street has for war and inflation is inflation and war.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM says that "in most departments" (equivalent to our states) the French Communists "got the most votes of any one party." This, the Telly says, indicates the voters' "approval" of Wall Street and the Atlantic Pact.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson reports that Chief Justice Vinson is evoking a "gas" from Washingtonians. Just in case you thought it was something trivial, like scuttling free speech via the Smith Act, Pearson sets you straight. Vinson—it's almost too terrible to tell—"turned up at the home of Mrs. Arthur Gardner dressed in a gray suit and tan shoes."

THE NEWS, which hasn't asked that Ridgway publish the Korea truce documents and thereby expose the stalling which is costing American lives, is loud in its demand for "publishing the names of families on relief." This contemptible policy, which was beaten down by public pressure in the last depression, is nothing but a device to force needy families to give up the relief which their own taxes helped pay for. Does anybody see the News publishing the names of governors and congressmen and their rake-offs from Big Business corporations?

THE TIMES says that the Koreans are not being "sincere" when they agree to resume truce talks at a new site, and that Americans "cannot be fit for living with one self-respect" if Washington does not come out of Korea with a victory. The Times to the contrary, most Americans believe that will not be fit, either for living or for self-respect, if Korea continues and expands into World War III. —R.F.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON

THAT ISSUE of Life Magazine which carried on its cover the bejeweled picture of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth contained a rather significant editorial.

In what amounts to an open letter to Sen. Taft, publisher Henry Luce urges his favorite Presidential candidate to repudiate Sen. Joe McCarthy. That of itself would be interesting. But the reasons presented by Publisher Luce are what concern us here.

Luce argues that "Communist infiltration of government" which is the bogey exploited by McCarthy, may have been very useful to McCarthy and the Republicans in 1950 but it can very well kick back on them in 1952. Truman and Acheson, admits Luce, are "beyond all suspicion of pro-Communism." If the GOP continues to insist that the leading war-mongers of the Democratic administration are Communists, "it will not take the American voter forever to find . . . out" that this is false, says Luce.

"When they talk like McCarthy," Luce warns, "Republicans do not merely exaggerate their case, they phony it. By '52 this phonyism is very likely to boomerang."

Harry Truman, as a crafty politician, has already recognized this, says Luce, and the chances are that the Democrats will exploit the issue of McCarthyism with great effectiveness in the 1952 campaigns. If Taft and other GOP leaders do not repudiate McCarthy and McCarthyism, according to Luce, they may find that the people have repudiated them.

"Joe is becoming a liability and a danger, both to the Re-

People Becoming Wise to McCarthyism, Says Life

publicans and the nation," Luce concludes.

This editorial contains so many significant admissions by one of the top strategists of American finance capital, that it is difficult to choose those for discussion in this small space. Undoubtedly, however, one of the most important is Life magazine's recognition that the American people recognize the grave dangers represented in McCarthyism.

Henry Luce would reduce this to a superficiality. He argues merely that the people are sick and tired of hearing charges of "Communist infiltration in the government" when they know this charge is phony. But if this is correct, as I think it is, it reflects something far more basic stirring among the American people.

The people are aware that McCarthy and his crowd who carry on the most blatant red-baiting are also the persons who are demanding the complete destruction of the Bill of Rights. The people are becoming conscious of the fact that under the cover of this artificially induced hysteria and fear, their rights and liberties are being stolen from them.

Luce admits that Harry Truman has perceived this phenomenon and is already making political capital of it. More significantly, Luce admits—although this is not so frankly spelled out—that while Tru-

man denounces McCarthyism, he continues the suppression of "Communism," continues the imperialist war policies, continues the stifling of democratic rights, all of them policies which breed McCarthyism. Whatever Luce's objections to Truman, they are on other grounds.

Luce makes it very clear that he is not concerned with basic policies but rather with techniques to win an election. Since he has chosen Taft as his candidate, he is here merely recommending the rejection of a dangerous technique and the acceptance of a successful one.

But the fact of McCarthyism in American life is something which far transcends narrow considerations of election techniques. As the Daily Worker editors declared in their recent articles on the drive toward fascism, "McCarthyism is a real issue, despite Truman's attempt to use it to divert attention from his own fascistization measures." A broad united front struggle against McCarthyism is necessary not only to halt the blatant drive towards war and fascism but also to stop the more subtle steps of Truman in the same direction.

The admissions made by Luce in his editorial on McCarthy offer some disinterested confirmation of our conviction that such a broad united front is definitely a tangible possibility at this time.

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MINK COATS, KOREA, A-BOMBS

IS A MINK COAT a military secret?

An awful lot of Americans are convinced that when President Truman orders a crackdown on government information to protect "military secrets," he is really putting an Iron Curtain around the Democratic Party pork barrel machine.

That is what the GOPers are saying with much heat. They ought to know, being past masters at this kind of skullduggery themselves.

LET THE GENERALS have all their "military secrets." But what is a "military secret"? In the name of "security," the American people are being vastly deceived on many vital questions, of which we list just a few—

• Exactly what demands has Gen. Ridgway put to the Korean-Chinese forces which have made it impossible for the anxious world to get the cease-fire which all expected? Why is it that the Tokyo military censor has concealed this vital fact from the American people?

The Koreans charge that Ridgway has blocked a cease-fire by demanding territorial concessions north of the present battle line. Is that charge true? Not a single newspaper or reporter in Kaesong writing to the American people has even dared to touch on that issue. Why? Military security? Does that mean that America must wage war for something which it is kept in complete ignorance?

OR TAKE the A-bomb issue.

We doubt if 5 percent of the American people have ever had the chance to get from the government or the press the simple truth about the difference between the Soviet Union's outlaw-the-bomb plan and the Washington-sponsored Baruch Plan for "control."

How many Americans know for example that it is a falsehood when their daily papers—and their GOP and Democratic Senators—calmly say that the Soviet Union opposes UN inspection and wants a veto in the UN atomic commission? Both of these statements are blatant falsehoods, as the UN records prove. How many Americans within the past 48 hours were permitted by the press or the Truman Administration to read the full text of Stalin's renewed offer to outlaw and destroy all A-bombs if we will do the same?

THE "THOUGHT CONTROL" racket started out with the arrest and imprisonment of Communists at the notorious Foley Square spectacle. The alibi was "security." The target was the dangerous ideas of Marxism—like peace, for example. This "thought control" racket has spread fast. Today, the alibi of "security" is used to stifle free speech in the schools, universities, in the press, etc.

The "security" alibi used to jail Communists is now a weapon in the hands of the McCarthy mob. They wield it against every American who has ever dared to hold a political view different from that of the most rabid reactionaries in the land. It is equally a weapon in the hands of the Truman-State Department forces for covering up graft in finances and anti-American, suicidal, war-breeding actions in foreign policy.

If there is going to be any free speech left for anybody in this country, the "thought control" which started at Foley Square with the jailing of Communists must be challenged and defeated by a united front of all citizens regardless of their political differences.

TIME FOR STUDY

THIS IS BECOMING a time not only of "dangerous thoughts" but a time when thought itself is being branded as dangerous.

That can only mean that never was thought and study more important to every American who wants to know what is happening to his country.

The Jefferson School of Social Science is appealing for a heavy enrollment for the present semester. It is an appeal that should be answered enthusiastically. We can think of no better investment than study in this fearless and truthful school. Clubs, union locals, and civic groups could well decide to send students from their membership. It will make them better citizens, better people.



Tory Victory Would Bring Disaster, British CP Says

By R. PALME DUTT

(Continued from Yesterday)

THE LABOR MP Crossman, made the ominous comment that the present Labor government was acting like "a caretaker government."

This is the most menacing feature of the present situation. There is no room for illusions what the return of a Tory government would mean.

It is not a question of the parallelism of the program on top, which sometimes gives rise to dangerous illusions among a section that a change could not mean much difference.

It is a question of what such a change would mean in the real relations of political forces in Britain.

A Tory majority at the coming election would mean a political step backward in Britain. It would represent, not the defeat of the Right-Wing leaders by the advance of the working-class, but the defeat of the organized working-class movement by reaction.

A Tory government would carry forward the whole policy of war and subjection to America, along the lines of the latest Tory "discussion" pamphlet of Brigadier Head.

He called for an immediate "European" (American-controlled) assault army of one and a half million men, with 10 Nazi divisions and 20 Franco divisions to constitute "trained forces ready in tactical positions" alongside a "firmer policy" in the Middle East and elsewhere.

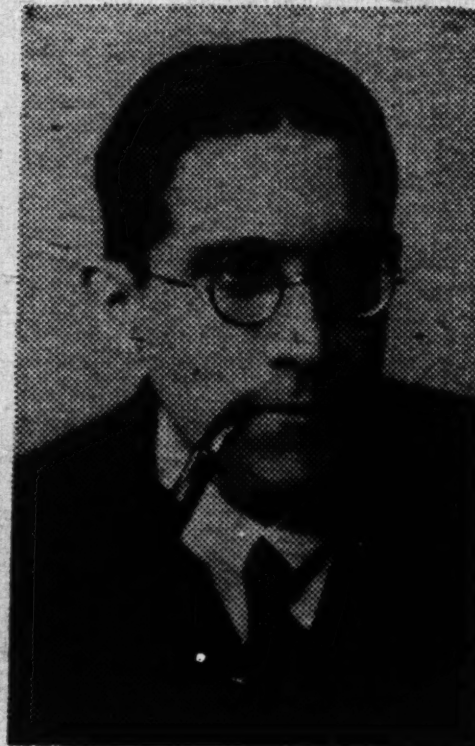
THE RETURN of a Tory government in the present situation would be the signal for the full drive of reaction at home.

For the purposes of electioneering, the type of Tory MP like David Eccles, the rising hope of Tory propaganda headquarters, may talk of the importance of concealing the fact that the Tory Party represents "the old image of wealth and privilege."

But it was the same Eccles who, in the News Chronicle on Jan. 30, 1950 declared that "within two years half the subsidies should go."

On the basis of a Tory electoral victory, Big Business would feel in a strengthened position to:

Cut the food subsidies; Drastically reduce the social services;



DUTT

Shift further the burden of taxation for the benefit of the rich;

Impose a policy for lower real wages and longer hours.

Above all, the examples of Australia and New Zealand have shown that a Tory government would direct its offensive against the trade unions and trade union rights, against the Communist Party and the Left and against the supporters of peace and would seek to bring in new crippling legislation.

THIS MENACE must be defeated. But it can never be defeated by a Right-wing Labor policy which surrenders to Toryism.

It can only be defeated by a fighting alternative policy which is capable of arousing the enthusiasm of the working class and of all sections of the nation to the peace and to save Britain. Only unity for such a policy can defeat Toryism and reaction.

The British people are not moving to the Right.

On the contrary, the rising fight at the Trades Union Congress and the response to the peace movement, has shown that they are moving to the Left.

They are stirring against the policies of war and national betrayal against the subjection to American dictation and the worsening of living standards at home.

They want peace. They want friendship and trade with the Socialist Soviet Union, with

People's China and all the peaceful nations of the world. They want an end of dollar dependence.

They are moving into action to fight to improve their conditions.

This is the fight which needs to be voiced at the coming election.

These are aims which the Communist Party will voice through its candidates and through its campaign in every constituency—so that the militant united strength of the rank and file of the Labor movement shall at once ensure the defeat of Toryism and advance the battle for a new policy—a policy corresponding to the true interests of the British people, a policy for peace, national independence and the aims of Socialism, and of all sections

Letters from Readers

A Threat

To All People

Queens, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

On Tuesday, Sept. 18, you printed a good editorial condemning the frameup of Roosevelt Ward.

The editorial correctly pointed out the deliberate attempt of the white supremacists to frame this young Negro leader. However, I don't think that the conclusion reached was correct. I'm referring to the last two sentences which read, "The frameup is an insult to the Negro people. It should be vigorously opposed."

While it is true that an insult to the Negro people must be protested, the "frame-up" of Roosevelt has more meaning—especially to the white people.

An attack on the Negro people is a threat against all the people—especially the working class, both Negro and white.

If the white supremacists succeed in removing this Negro leader from active participation in the Labor Youth League the temporary loss of his leadership will be felt by both Negro and white.

EVELYN L.

A-Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)
so that a decision concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon, and concerning the use of atomic bombs already produced exclusively for civilian purposes, will be fulfilled with all exactness and conscientiousness. The Soviet Union stands precisely for this international control.

Stalin then made it clear that this kind of control is not the "control" advocated by the Truman Administration and its atomic energy commissioners. He called the Truman Administration's plan "a mockery of control," intended "to legalize and legitimize" atomic weapons production and utilization.

Stalin, therefore, not only offered to negotiate now on the question of banning atomic weapons, but he also stated the main issues standing in the way of a solution of the problem—the issue of what kind of control shall be set up by the big powers.

Public opinion in the United States, if this main issue is understood, can compel the Washington politicians to resume negotiations to outlaw atomic weapons. But such an understanding is impossible without evaluating both the Truman Administration plan and the Soviet Union plan in terms of the interests of the ordinary citizen of the United States.

BARUCH PLAN

The Truman Administration's plan is called the Baruch plan because it was presented on June 14, 1945, to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by Bernard M. Baruch. It followed recommendations written by a board consisting of executives of some of the country's biggest Wall Street trusts.

These included Chester R. Barnard, president of the N.Y. Bell Telephone Co.; Charles A. Thomas, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co., and Harold A. Wanne, vice-president of General Electric.

In addition to Baruch, the Truman Administration's delegation to the UN Atomic Energy Commission included John Hancock, partner of Lehman Bros., investment bankers; Ferdinand Eberstadt, formerly of Dillon, Reed & Co., investment bankers; Fred Searls, Jr., president of Newmont Mining Co., holding company for the Morgan mining interests and big operator in African mine areas.

Thus, the plan proposed by Baruch, himself a Wall Street banker, was written by the biggest capitalists in the United States. It was the plan of the Morgans, Mellons, duPonts and Rockefellers—the billionaire owners and controllers of the bulk of United States industry.

WHAT KIND of plan was the Baruch plan?

The essence of the plan was that all countries grant exclusive ownership of atomic energy materials and installation to an international agency to consist of representatives of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and a number of other countries—with no country possessing veto power against a majority ruling.

"The United States pro-

poses," said Baruch, "the creation of an International Atomic Development Authority, to which should be entrusted all phases of the development and use of atomic energy, starting with the raw material and including: (1) Managerial control or ownership of all atomic energy activities potentially dangerous to world security. (2) power to control, inspect and license all other atomic activities."

This meant that the USSR would have to grant the ownership of its peacetime atomic materials, installations, etc., to a Wall Street-dominated agency, which would determine how much atomic energy would go to Socialist industry.

Baruch made acceptance of this proposal the pre-condition for any consideration by the Truman Administration of steps to ban the atomic bomb. Then the Baruch Plan offered another hoax:

"When an adequate system for control of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon," Baruch declared, "has been agreed upon and put into effective operation, and condign punishments set up for violations of the rules of control which are to be stigmatized as international crimes, we propose that:

"Manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop;

"Existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of the treaty, and

"The Authority shall be in possession of full information as to the know-how of atomic energy."

This meant that Washington would keep the A-bomb indefinitely while banning it for everyone else.

Such, in brief, was the Truman Administration plan. But does such a plan serve the interests of the ordinary citizen of the United States? The prime test of this is whether the plan is acceptable or not, for no plan which cannot be accepted by another country, especially by the Soviet Union, can serve the interests of every United States citizen in peace.

But even without waiting to evaluate the Soviet criticism of this plan, certain of its defects are conspicuous.

First, the Baruch plan proposed a separate international organization. What was the purpose of this move? Why could not the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission have become the international authority for this purpose? Was it because the Atomic Energy Commission obtained its authority from and was responsible to the Security Council, whose functioning depended on the unanimity of the great powers? And would not the establishment of a separate international body, having no responsibility to the United Nations, provide the Truman Administration with the opportunity of rigging up a voting majority and thus dictating the policies of such an agency?

Certainly the proof is in the eating. What the Truman Administration has done subsequently to evade and nullify the principle of unanimity in the Security Council, and to bring other United Nations agencies under its control, justifies the

Wall Street's Hero Defends Open Shop

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 8.

—Robert A. Vogeler preached the gospel of the inalienable right to be a scab and strikebreaker, in his talk yesterday at this jimcrow resort before a businessmen's convention.

Vogeler is the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. vice-president who was described as a crusading knight of American democracy by the newspapers because he was jailed by the Hungarian government as a self-confessed espionage agent. He was freed after a brief prison term.

Vogeler, in the classic pattern of the NAM, used the phrase "the free choice of work" when what he really was defending was the open shop and the right to smash unions.

"America became great through individual efforts and work," he said, "not through rationing, economic controls, wage laws and the like."

This country, he said, must guard against "emergency laws" that might "rob us of our heritage."

Vogeler made it clear that "our heritage" means the grip that profit-bloated capitalists have on America's resources. For, he added sorrowfully: "What is happening there (Hungary and Czechoslovakia) is happening to essentially the same kind of people as ourselves."

Jamaica Rally Friday To Protest Smith Act

A rally against the Smith Act will be held Friday night, Oct. 12 by the Queens Civil Rights Congress, at the Polish National Hall, 150-20 108th Ave., Jamaica.

Speakers include Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, co-defendant with Dr. E. B. DuBois, and Mr. Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom.

suspicion voiced by spokesmen of a number of countries that the Baruch plan was fundamentally a plan to deliver to Wall Street bankers and trusts a world monopoly ownership of atomic energy sources and production in all countries.

2. If the Baruch plan were adopted, it would not result in the destruction of the atomic bombs already in possession of the Truman Administration. The plan provides destruction of the bombs by "stages" and leaves the actual destruction of the bombs to the last stage to be decided by the United States alone.

If, on some technical point, the Truman Administration desired to withdraw from the agreement, it could do so without having destroyed a single bomb.

3. The controlling power in such an international agency, which would actually be the United States, would be able to utilize the inspection provisions of this type of plan to set up a system of military espionage in addition to economic control of the Socialist state.

Certainly, considering these three aspects of the Baruch Plan alone, it is understandable that they would be unacceptable to another great power, particularly the Soviet Union.

In fact, the British physicist, P. M. S. Blackett, in his "Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy," expressed the belief that the Baruch proposals were deliberately made unacceptable to the Soviet Union. The implication is that Wall Street and Washington did not really want an agreement to ban the atomic bomb. "But certainly this is not in the interest of the ordinary citizens of the United States."

Tomorrow, we will discuss the Soviet Union's plan.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

al by many sections of the labor movement, by many members of Congress and by liberal and conservative papers.

The Supreme Court majority which upheld the police-state law, itself was divided three different ways on the reasons for its stand.

Justice Hugo Black who dissented from the majority, asserted that the defendants "were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government . . . were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government."

He termed the charges against them, that they "conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers . . . in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government," a "virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press" which is "un-Constitutional on its face."

Justice William Douglas, in his dissent, declared that "to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said but on the intent with which it is said," means to "enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

But even Justice Robert Jackson, who supported the majority ruling, acknowledged that it was the ideas of the defendants, and not any non-existent crimes, which had been on trial at Foley Square, when he noted that "Communism will not go to jail with these Communists."

Since the high court ruling there has been a mounting demand for a rehearing, for repeal of the Smith Act, and an accompanying anger and concern over the widening attack on civil rights ushered in with the June 4 decision. Numerous rightwing unions, their publications and leaders, have joined in the condemnation of the jailing of the Communist leaders plus the continuing arrests and indictments under the Smith Act. Other circles have noted and condemned the rise in McCarthyism, witchhunt and smear tactics in the wake of the high court ruling.

The Supreme Court, only in its second week of the fall terms, rushed to reject the Smith Act victims' appeal for re-hearing even

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though on this major constitutional revision by a 6-2 division, the majority itself was divided in its interpretation of the law.

The high court did not act on the petition before it from the attorneys for the 11 Communists, who were sentenced to jail by Judge Medina for their alleged "contempt of court," but actually for their determined defense of their clients. Last June the court refused to hear the six lawyers' appeal from the sentence. The attorneys then appealed to the court to reconsider. They received a stay of sentences pending the court's action on the plea for a hearing.

Harry Sacher, Eugene Dennis, who served as his own counsel and Richard Gladstein, received six month sentences; George W. Crockett, Jr. and A. J. Isserman, four months each. Louis F. McCabe got 30 days.

The 11 convicted Communist leaders are Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary and board members, former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Carl Winter, Jack Stachel, Gus Hall, John Williamson, Gilbert Green, Robert Thompson and Irving Potash, vice president of the International Fur & Leather Workers. The case of William Z. Foster, the party's national chairman, was severed from the others because of his ill-health.



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Shaw's 'St. Joan' Turns Light On Present-Day Witchhunters

By HARRY RAYMOND

The New York theatre, which so often these days finds itself reduced to the artistic level of a congressional committee hearing, has turned again to a play by George Bernard Shaw to save its soul from utter damnation.

Shaw and occasionally Shakespeare, on Broadway, and a little brave band on the off-Broadway stages, have been engaged in this rugged work of soul-saving for sometime. This year the effort of theatrical evangelism is a grand and mighty one, indeed. Margaret Webster, who with her truck-and-bus caravan of young actors has been staging the classic drama in the towns and villages across the nation, has crowned her good work with a bright and sparkling Theatre Guild production of Shaw's "Saint Joan" at the Cort, with Uta Hagen delivering a distinguished and sensitive performance in the title role.

Miss Hagen understands the Joan that Shaw wrote about. She was no prima donna gazing up to heaven innocently under a white light. She was the 15th century daughter of a working peasant farmer of Domremy, a woman in her teens, a rebel against the feudal aristocracy, a warrior against subjugation of womanhood, leader of an army, yet frank, modest and benevolent in her every action.

Shaw's Joan, I believe, is the most authentic of all the Joans who have appeared in world literature. In fact, Shaw took the material for the great trial scene directly from the record. And all the characters of the terrible drama are real living representatives of the Church and State who judicially burnt the Maid for the heresy of being right when they were wrong.

This is a chronicle play of the Middle Ages. But Shaw reminds us over and over again, and especially in the epilogue, that witch burners and heresy hunters are still with us. And he has Joan make observations, which could well be heeded today, about the generals and rulers who send armies into other lands to set the foreigners right.

Many of the critics have difficulty in explaining this play. Brooks Atkinson calls it "top flight," "something worth venerating again." But then he seeks for some mystic explanation. "The play is inspired," he said. I can imagine what Shaw would have to say about that. It is true he never complained when someone called him a prophet. But his preface to the play, which explains how the piece was written, does not indicate Shaw's whiskers were singed by any heavenly lightning. It was a workaday job of careful historical research, a brilliant job of writing by a master of his craft. Robert Garland is compelled to admit that the "playwright wrote better than we know."

But what all the critics overlooked was Shaw's keen understanding of history. He had read Marx and Engels on historical materialism long before he wrote "Saint Joan." Only a man so equipped could write so clearly of Joan's role in the struggle against the feudal lords and the princes of the church for the establishment of a French nation. Shaw was right when he claimed advantage over Shakespeare and other Elizabethans who also wrote of Joan. "I write in full view of the Middle Ages," he said. The Middle Ages were actually "rediscovered" in the "middle of the nineteenth century," he added. It is the breath of medieval atmosphere rediscovered at that period of the lusty growth of capitalism that gives authenticity to "Saint Joan."

Miss Hagen has been a long time preparing for her role in this great play. She did an impressive job of research on the character of Joan, delving into the material

in the drama section of the New York Public Library. She studied the "Saint Joan" part before she made her Broadway debut as Ophelia in Eva Le Gallienne's production of "Hamlet." She has had the great advantage of the direction of Miss Webster, who understudied the part in England and observed Shaw personally direct the first production of the play in that country.

But the play derives greater power still from the outstanding cast of classic actors surrounding Miss Hagen on the stage of the Cort. John Buckmaster, as the Venal Dauphin; Andrew Cruickshank, as the overbearing Earl of Warwick who demanded Joan's burning as a "political necessity";

Frederick Worlock, as the wily Archbishop of Rheims; Alexander Scourby, as Cauchon; Robert Pastene, as Dunois; Dion Allen, as Chaplain De Stogumber, and Frederick Rolf, as the Inquisitor—all gave memorable performances.

They were greeted by cheers from the audience during the curtain calls following the second performance. It was a well deserved reception for a play which carries a great message to the people of our own land now in the throes of a legislative and judicial heresy hunt.

Shaw's "Saint Joan" speaks for all the persecuted heretics of all times when she returns in the Epilogue to ask: "What! Must I burn again?"



Around the World in 7 Reels

LOS ANGELES.—Thousands of copies of a poisonous anti-Semitic pamphlet published by one, Robert H. Williams, are being mailed to editors, ministers and public officials. Williams, who says he is a former counter-intelligence officer, charges that Jews are preparing the country for disaster in order to seize power. The pamphlet links Jews, communism and Zionism. This should be noted by the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and other non-leftwing organizations who refuse to join in the fight on the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist film for fear of being tagged with a Communist label. When Hitler wiped out six million Jews he did not stop to ask what their politics were.

TEHERAN.—Iran's Premier Mosaddegh ordered deletion of offensive parts of the warmongering Hollywood film "Steel Helmet," following demonstrations against the picture by progressives and Communists. (The film, dealing with the Korean war, has a scene in which an American soldier shoots down a North Korean prisoner in cold blood and goes unpunished, in flagrant violation of Hollywood production codes, and the Geneva convention on the treatment of war prisoners. It is rampant with white supremacy in its attitude toward the Korean people, it desecrates a Buddhist Temple and preaches violent hate for the people of China.—D.P.)

PARIS.—"Long Live the Dockers," a powerful French anti-war documentary, has been produced by a progressive film group. It tells of a dockers' strike at a French port that forced a shipment of arms from Wall Street to quit the harbor. The dockers' successful action symbolizes the anti-war spirit of the French workingclass.

WARSAW.—A new Polish film on the Paris commune was released on the 80th anniversary of the first workingclass government in history. It deals with the setting up of the Commune and explains why the bourgeoisie saw in it a mortal peril to its rule. It shows the significance of the teachings of Marx and Engels and the First International in the development and moulding of the revolutionary proletariat of Paris. Scenes full of satire show the bourgeois side of Paris in the days of the Second Empire—big shops, amusements, court receptions—and on the other side the terrible poverty of the working people.

BERLIN.—The recently completed East German film, "The Subjected," based on the novel by the late Heinrich Mann satirizes war and imperialism. It appeals to the German people to condemn the

"disastrous lunacy which can only bring want and ruin." It shows the causes which gave rise to Nazism. No wonder it's been banned in Western Germany by the pro-militarist Bonn Government.

PEKING.—A new Chinese people's film, "Sing and March On," concerns a factory which has just started a "new production record movement." The workers who are class conscious and progressive enthusiastically support the movement, while the old workers who had worked under the Japanese imperialists and the Kumintang do not recognize the fundamental difference between the factory of the past and the factory under the leadership of the People's government. They do not believe there is a possibility of economizing time in work processes and of creating new production records. Moreover, the more backward workers are afraid that improved working methods would mean the discharge of workers just as it did under the old regimes. So they work without interest or even against the movement.

Only the patient work of the Communist Party in the factory overcomes the conflict between the old and new ways of thinking. All the workers realize that they are the masters now and that the movement is aimed to raise production in order to improve their own welfare. "In the epoch of Mao Tse-tung, the new China's workingclass, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, is joyfully marching on with a song, and is building up its beloved motherland."

LONDON.—Because of the coming general elections in Britain on Oct. 25, the J. Arthur Rank studios have postponed the London showing of their anti-peace film "High Treason" (alias I Spy Strangers, alias Secret of Plan X 232, alias Sabotage). Made under conditions of secrecy at Rank's Pinewood studios in Buckinghamshire, England (all copies of the script were numbered, and signatures obtained from all who had them), the latest film contribution to the cold war hysteria was partly financed with Government money. The story is currently being serialized in a leading British weekly, "Illustrated."

Before the elections were announced, "High Treason" was to be released on Rank's cinema circuit following the run of the Cvetie stoolpigeon film, "I Was a Communist for the FBI." The Boulting Brothers, who made the A-bomb picture, "Seven Days to Noon," produced "High Treason" for Rank. Informed circles here are inclined to think that production of these two pro-war films by the Boultings and their new MGM contract are related.

YANKS TIE IT UP, 6-2

(Continued from Page 1)
"grave" with his first hit of the series, a hot single.

And so the series is tied at two apiece and will now return to the Bronx tomorrow for a sixth game regardless of the outcome of the Polo Grounds finale today. It will be lefty Ed Lopat for the Yanks

ALL TIED AGAIN

YANKEES 010 120 200—6 12 0
GIANTS 100 000 001—2 8 2

Reynolds and Berra; Maglie, Jones (6), Kennedy (9), and Westrum. Losing Pitcher—Maglie. Home Run—DiMaggio.

against righthander Larry Jansen for the Giants in a repeat of the second game clash won by the Yanks 3-1. Both pitchers will be working with three days' rest.

Looking past this game for a peek at the remaining pitching possibilities, it figures to be Vic Raschi on the Stadium mound tomorrow against lefty Dave Koslo. Vic will have three days rest after his unsuccessful six inning stint of Saturday. Koslo will have six days rest behind him since he opened the Series with a surprise victory.

And, if like this scribe you now have the "feeling" of a seven game series and want to do some premature experting into the last day, the Giants would then have their choice of Jim Hearn with four days rest or Maglie bouncing back with two days rest after yesterday's five innings.

A good guess here would be Hearn starting and Sal warming up in the bullpen. The Yanks, with their Big Three used up, could call on Reynolds with only two days rest, or face the alternative of starting rookie Morgan or veteran Johnny Sain, with Allie in reserve. He has not shown the ability to bounce back on such short notice this year.

So obviously, if the clubs are to split the next two and go into a seventh game, the Yankee prescription is for another strategic day of rain to follow their Big Three's second time around.

The Giants believe they will hit Lopat better this time. Ed is the "cutie" type. Series history indicates that the second time around in one Series this kind of pitcher is more apt to be belted. Jansen, on the other hand, is a strong pitcher who does not rely on guile alone, and would figure to be at least as effective as last time. However, this theory would then work in reverse tomorrow with Koslo the soft stuff guy figuring to be not as good and Raschi the strongarm apt to follow Reynolds' pattern of improvement.

The story yesterday was that Maglie didn't have it. The 23-game winning ace, with four solid days' rest, was hit hard from the start by the revived Yankee batting order, which poled out 12

hits, nobody in the lineup being shut out. A walk on four pitches to leadoff man Bauer and a terrific foul "homer" by DiMaggio that missed by a matter of feet gave an indication of things to come. Sal got Joe on a third strike to end the frame and then the Giants struck for a run against Reynolds which gave Giant fans high hopes. After all, with Maglie on the mound one run right off the bat is a big one.

Al Dark clicked off the first of three straight doubles to left in this frame, and with two away Monte Irvin, who combed Reynolds for four hits on opening day, blasted him home with a sharp single through the left side. Reynolds shot two quick strikes thru on the Giant star, then working carefully, went to 2-2 and saw his fast ball hammered safely. That was to be all the Giant scoring till the 9th and meanwhile the Yanks went to work.

Collins knocked in the tying run in the second, Reynolds himself belted over the next in the third, the sure sign it wasn't Maglie's day, and then Joe put the finishing touch on things with his prodigious blast deep upstairs in the fifth following Berra's hit. It was the Clipper's eighth World Series homer, and may have changed his mind all over again about retiring. The Yanks made it 6-1 off Sheldon Jones in the seventh with another pair when with two out, Westrum picked Rizzuto neatly off second only to have Stanky's throw bounce off Phil's head and let him score. McDougald then drove in another.

Fighting to their last out, the Giants created a stir in the 9th when Henry Thompson drew a walk and Irvin banded his second hit, a liner to left. It was Monte's 9th safety of the Series. The record for a six game series is eleven, twelve for a seven game set. Lockman, one of the Giants' big outs this day, popped out, but Bobby Thomson rounded out a perfect day at bat, two hits and two walks, with a blistering hit to score Thompson. Reynolds then got his prize victim of the day, young Willie Mays, to slam one to Rizzuto to start the game ending doubleplay, the third Mays has rapped into.

In the Giant dressing room, Maglie said his curve was "hanging," and when his twisters aren't snapping off sharply he's in trouble. Mays bemoaned his rally killing day, but said "I'm not licked. I'll snap out of it. I know I will. Shucks, I know I can hit."

One of those days, said Stanky grimly, we'll get them tomorrow. We're sitting good.

In the Yankee clubhouse spirits were high again. They think they've found their hitting eyes and Lopat will give them the Series lead today.

The winning shares, incidentally, will be the largest in Series history, thanks to the fact that two big parks are involved.

Many New Schools Opened in USSR

MOSCOW (Telepress).—Schools providing education in over 100 languages opened on Sept. 1 to Soviet school children beginning the new scholastic year.

Many seven-grade schools are being converted into secondary schools this year.

In the Russian Republic 1,600 new schools opened. Russia's total is now over 120,000 schools with some 18,000,000 pupils. New textbooks have been issued in Buryat-Mongolian, Yakut and languages by Soviet education authorities. Sixty thousand young teachers are facing classes for the first time.

In Byelorussia, 160 new schools are opening. In the Ukraine about one million children pass from the fourth to the fifth grade and nearly 600 new schools have been built for them. In Moldavia, 46 seven-year schools have been converted into secondary schools.

A feature of the new school year is the extension of facilities for young workers to study in spare time.

We mourn the untimely death of our beloved daughter

**SOPHIE FARBER
SALTZMAN**
who died 1 a.m. Monday,
October 8, 1951

We promise to carry on the fight for peace and freedom
THE FARBER FAMILY

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the family of
**SOPHIE FARBER
SALTZMAN**
who died 1 a.m., Oct. 8, 1951
MAX & MOLLY ARENOFF

We mourn the death of our young friend
**SOPHIE FARBER
SALTZMAN**
who died 1 a.m.
Monday, October 8, 1951
THE ROSEN FAMILY

Wisc. State Senator Says U.S. Should Get Out of Asia

HARTLAND, Wis., Oct. 8.—State Senator Chester E. Dempsey, in a recent letter to the Capital Times, urges American and other colonial powers to get out of Asia and "turn back to those peoples their own government and natural resources," Sen. Dempsey writes.

"Justice Douglas of our Supreme Court deserves an Oscar for telling our amateur, imperialistic statesmen the truth about Asia. But the Anglo-American Wall Street controlled press promptly smeared him. Senile old windbags like Sen. Tom Connally of Texas told him to keep his mouth shut or they would impeach him.

"We used to wonder at the servility of the patient Germans under the propaganda of Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebels. We are now worse than the Germans ever were. We have complete thought control. We are in the hands of the

Hits Move to Rearm Japan Fascists For War Against China, USSR

military and their smear brigade.

"One would actually think from observing the peace doings at San Francisco that it was China and Russia that attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor and killed 5,000 American sailors and destroyed our navy. Let us briefly chew on a few facts of history.

"Japan began to attack China in 1894 when she took Formosa. In 1904 she attacked Russia and took all of Russia's islands north of Japan, including Korea and Manchuria. In 1914 she attacked China again and took all of Germany's islands in the Pacific, including Germany's port of China. In 1931 she began an all-out attack on China. Then she drove England and France and Holland

course, under the fake UN banner. When they get another toehold in Asia, who will drive them out? Suppose Nationalist and Red China and India and Russia join forces to fight Japan and the U.S.? Will we continue to fight that combination? For what?

"If I can see straight, the yellow races want to run their own affairs. They are rapidly increasing. They are hungry. They don't get one-half a square meal per day. They are getting smart and tough and they are on the march. All white nations should get out of Asia and turn back to those peoples their own government and natural resources and then help them with loans and trade to develop their own resources so they can eat. No one can tell me that a prosperous Asia will be a menace to our security."

CAPT. MULZAC ASSAILS SMEAR

The Amsterdam News, in its Oct. 6 issue was forced to report the protest of a Cpt. Hugh Mulzac against a smear story in the paper's Sept. 29 issue.

Capt. Mulzac, Negro sea captain in the world war, and now ALP candidate for borough president of Queens, led a delegation last week to protest to Dr. C. B. Powell, the paper's publisher. Dr. Powell, it is reported, disclaimed knowledge of the smear story, although it was a political story in his own paper. Under the title, "Communists Woo Harlem," the story listed Capt. Mulzac as being a "visitor" to offices it called "Communist fronts."

Capt. Mulzac, Queens Borough president on the American Labor Party ticket declared in a statement left with Dr. Powell, "The people of Harlem, Brooklyn and Queens know very well why—and by whom—this vicious smear campaign has been raised at this time."

The Negro skipper gave a little of his personal liberty—how he came to this country from the West Indies and became a citizen.

"I truly believed at the time that in becoming a citizen," the statement said, "I would be given all the rights, privileges and justice of a full citizen according to the word of our Constitution. But to this day those rights, privileges and justice have largely been denied to me and many others."

He noted his record on the S.S. Booker T. Washington, and asked: "Have the people of the United States forgotten these things that quickly? No, they have not! And they will resent any slur or smear on me as the skipper of their S.S. Booker T. Washington, the living embodiment of their democratic ideals.

"They, and I with them, show only the greatest contempt for any-

one who would make his living by trying to destroy his fellow men and his race. . . . I think the Amsterdam News has been sold a bill of goods."

Capt. Mulzac pointed out that a few weeks ago the Amsterdam News "ran an article in which I was described as a distinguished Negro leader of West Indian birth. . . . Yet a few weeks later, one of its reporters, Ray Welles, mentions my name in a smear story and embellishes it with a picture of me."

"Also in a front page editorial in the same Sept. 29 issue . . . the Amsterdam News says that 'it is the abracadabra of the reactionary American who holds that any man who cries out against tyranny, be he black or white, is a 'dirty red.'"

Capt. Mulzac also mentions the name of others smeared in the story, and demands to know, "shall Dr. DuBois stop fighting for peace and freedom because it is called 'red'? Should Bessie Mitchell allow lynching against her brother in the Trenton Six to take place without fighting against it with everyone who will help her—simply because someone might call her a Communist."

Capt. Mulzac demanded to know "who is this Ray Welles? What has he done for his country?"

Appeal Board Proposed for City Workers

Mhhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner yesterday proposed a new local law to establish labor grievance machinery in each city department, and a citywide appeals board to review all complaints not settled by the department body. Wagner's proposals were submitted to Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, who is holding committee hearings on procedures to solve grievances of municipal employees.

Observers saw in Wagner's suggestion an indirect rebuke to Sanitation Commissioner Andrew W. Mulrairie, who has suspended 95 AFL workers.

The suspended sanitation workers, all members of Local 11-A of the Building Service Employees Union, will be given a departmental trial this morning at the Sanitation Department offices.

What has he done for his people? What about the Cicero riot . . . the wholesale appearance of the Ku Klux Klan flag, the Amos 'n' Andy show? Why doesn't he fight that?

"I have always tried to fight for the rights of all people, and especially my race, which has been persecuted most of all. I know that by doing this I will be called a Communist, for that is the smear word today. But I will keep on fighting until I die, or until we get our every right—no matter what unscrupulous people may call me."

Reapportionment Hearing Thursday

Ewart C. Guinier, state vice-chairman of the American Labor Party and chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, will appear on behalf of the ALP at reapportionment hearings scheduled by the House Subcommittee on Reapportionment here Thursday. The hearings will take place in Room 129 of the Federal Court House, Foley Square, at 2 p.m.

In Harlem's 22nd District, which elected Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, and in Vito Marcantonio's 18th C. D. there was widespread fear that the bipartisan reapportionment conspiracy would seek to eliminate Powell and prevent Marcantonio from returning to Congress.

Economist Perlo Reports on Tour

Economist Victor Perlo, returning from a cross-country lecture trip, reported yesterday, "I found that worker and farmer audiences were quick to understand the nature of imperialism, and they most always related it to their own daily struggles."

Perlo, who teaches a 10-session course on "Imperialism" at the Jefferson School of Social Science Tuesday evenings, spent two months this summer lecturing in 40 communities in a dozen states. He found a warm response everywhere to his new book, American Imperialism.

Enrollment in Perlo's course on "Imperialism" and all other fall term courses at the Jefferson School is going on this week.

Jersey Teachers' Oath Law Voided

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court today vacated a New Jersey Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of the state's loyalty oath for teachers.

Negro Teachers 2½% of City School Staffs

Negro teachers compose only 2½ percent of the city's public school staffs, although their communities make up about 10 percent of the population, the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union charged Friday.

"This percentage is further reduced to 1½ percent if we consider only regularly appointed teachers," says an article in the Teachers News, union newspaper.

The conclusion was based on a survey conducted by the union after questionnaires calling for detailed data on the number of Negro regular and substitute teachers were returned by instructors in 104 schools throughout the city with a total staff of nearly 10,000.

The union charged that of 8,495 staff members in 52 academic and vocational high schools "only 40 Negro regular teachers are employed." This is about one-half of one percent of the high school staff covered by the survey.

"Of 160 Negro teachers in the elementary and junior high schools surveyed, 148, or 92½ percent are teaching in areas where Negroes are concentrated, such as Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant South East Bronx, etc."

"Only a conscious policy of assigning Negro teachers to these areas could result in such a situation," charges the union.

Participating with the Harlem Committee in preparing the report are Mildred Flacks, secretary of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Schools Council and vice-president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood; Dorothy Rand, of the Harlem Council on Education, and Arthur Newman, chairman of the Better School Committee of the South East Bronx.

UE DEFEATS CIO RAIDERS IN BALTIMORE

The United Electrical Workers won by almost over 4-1 over the IUE-CIO at a Westinghouse Electric Corp. plant in Baltimore, it was announced yesterday. UE Local 150, defeating an IUE raiding move for the second time in two years, got 883 votes to the latter's 230. In last year's National Labor Relations Board election, UE won by a vote of 372 to 268.

Earlier, UE won another victory among 500 salaried Westinghouse workers at the company's Meter Works in Newark. The vote was UE 219, IUE 180. The more than 3,000 production and maintenance workers in the plant are represented by UE Local 426. Last year, the salaried workers in this plant voted for IUE.

Call Labor Conference Here Oct. 17

On Oct. 17 at 7:30 p.m. stewards, full time officers and staff members of unions in this city will attend a conference sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee to map a program of action against the wage freeze, the high cost of living, increased taxation and the Taft-Hartley attack upon union leaders. The conference will take place in the auditorium of the Furriers Joint Council, 250 W. 26 St.

The main report will be made by Al Pezzati, international representative of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. Pezzati will describe the struggles of his union and will propose specific actions for unionists in New York.

Other speakers will be from United Electrical and other unions.

Churchill Says He Wants World Peace Parley

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Winston Churchill, in an election speech aimed at garnering votes from those who seek peace, declared he wanted another conference of heads of the big powers which would include Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Churchill accompanied this proposal with jingo arguments against "appeasing" Iran and Egypt, and with appeals for increased armaments.

Michigan Youth Unit Hits Bias in Army

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Michigan Labor Youth League last week demanded an end to injuries and insults suffered by Negro youth in the armed forces.

A letter to Pentagon chief Robert Lovett, signed by Nathaniel Brooks, LYL executive secretary, noted the discrimination and segregation of Negro soldiers and the honor paid the Ku Klux Klan and the pro-slavery Confederate flag by army authorities.

Besides demanding an overall peace policy, the LYL insisted that Secretary Lovett end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, protect Negro GIs in their exercise of equal rights, remove all Confederate insignia, swiftly prosecute any serviceman guilty of rape, looting, pillage or other violations of human rights. They urged that a broad conference be called to act on these matters.

Titoites forced the men to work overtime under the watchful eye of the UDBA (Gestapo) men and after overtime in the mine the exhausted workers are then sent out under "supervisors" to tend vegetable gardens and to fell trees. Finally the workers are expected to offer the supervisors presents.

STARVATION OF MINERS UNDER TITO REVEALED

SOFIA, Oct. 8 (Telepress).—Starvation conditions of the miners working in the famous Maidanpek Mine in Yugoslavia have been revealed in reports broadcast by the Yugoslav exiles' radio station. This is the richest mine in the country—yet the workers are among the poorest. In the last eight months even the most essential food rations were not honored.

The protests of the workers reached such a pitch that the fascist Tito newspaper Radnik was forced to admit that during the

recent months the Maidanpek workers "have eaten nothing but beans." And during this time the miners have received neither work overalls nor shoes despite their dirty, heavy work. As for hygiene, there has been no soap available for over three months.

In 1948 the Titoites started, amid a great fanfare, to build a bathhouse. The foundations were laid—and there they stayed. The work has never been finished.

Attempting to drive the miners into producing more coal, the

MANY YEARS AGO in Sunny Italy, students played the MANDOLIN.

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A-Bomb Negotiations WHY NOT NOW?

By JOHN PITTMAN

New big power negotiations to ban atomic weapons, and restrict those already produced to civilian purposes, have been proposed by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Stalin's proposal, made in the course of an interview given a reporter of Pravda, was reiterated in his discussion of interna-

tional control of atomic weapons, which comprised the bulk of the interview.

The capitalist press and government officials in the United States have chosen to suppress and ignore this proposal, and to emphasize Stalin's mere announcement that the Soviet Union is making all calibers of atomic bombs and is prepared

to meet aggressors with all weapons.

However, Stalin told the Pravda reporter that "the Soviet Union stands for prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the discontinuation of production of the atomic weapon. The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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McAvoy Urges Open Hearing On McCarthy

Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for President of the New York City Council, called on the U. S. Senate yesterday to hold open hearings on the menace to democracy represented by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis).

McAvoy demanded the right to testify at such open hearings in the name of the ALP. "Millions of Americans" are united against McCarthyism as a "danger to decency and democracy," he pointed out.

The ALP leader made his demand in a wire to Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, which is investigating McCarthy's right to sit in the Senate.

Gillette had just written Arthur Schutler, ALP State Secretary, that the committee planned to hear only two witnesses. These were Sen. William Benton (D-Conn), who offered the resolution for McCarthy's expulsion, and McCarthy himself. Benton has already testified.

Supreme Court Denies Smith Act Rehearing

To Hear Appeals On Deportation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The U. S. Supreme Court today agreed to review the appeals of a number of cases involving the rights of non-citizens who face deportation on charges of having once been members of the Communist Party.

These include the case of Peter Harisiades, Greek-American editor facing deportation to fascist Greece and now held in Ellis Island without bail, as well as the cases of Luigi Mascitti and Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia, and of Frank Carlson, Nagano and Zydok.

Attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born said that they will appear before Federal Judge Vincent Leibel today with an application for Harisiades' release on bail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The United States Supreme Court today rejected a petition for a rehearing on the Smith Act convictions of the 11 Communist leaders. At the same time the high court also refused to review the various civil rights issues relating

to the Smith Act and the Foley Square trial of the 11 which it did not consider when it handed down its 6-2 decision upholding the police state law last June 4th.

These include not only important aspects of the law's constitutionality but the legality of the trial; the conduct of presiding Judge Harold Medina; the unconstitutional restrictions on Negro and working-class citizens as federal jurors; the insufficiency of evidence on which the 11 were convicted, etc.

Today's ruling also rejects the petition for rehearing for John Gates, editor of The Worker and one of the 11, John Raeburn Green, St. Louis attorney and member of the law firm which represents the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and includes Missouri Democratic Sen. Thomas Henning, had agreed to act as Gates' counsel in the rehearing fight. Green took the case as one involving the rights of free press.

In its ruling, the court also denied Richard Westbrook and Earl B. Dickerson the right to file briefs in behalf of the rehearing motions, as friends of the court. Justice Clark took no part in the deliberation. He was Attorney General at the time of the Foley Square trial.

The 11 Communist leaders were convicted by a rigged jury of the alleged crime "conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government." The law under which they were fined and sentenced to long prison terms had been branded unconstitutional.

(Continued on Page 6)

HIGH COURT SHUNS PLEAS BY NEGROES IN JIMCROW CASES

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court today refused to consider an appeal by two Negro school teachers in Mississippi who charged that the state's practice of paying lower salaries to Negro teachers was a violation of the Constitution.

The case was brought to the court by Miss Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown, both of Jackson. Miss Bates was fired from her job by Jackson school officials after she filed suit.

The high court also turned down a petition from a group of Negro students and their parents in Texas who challenged the jimcrow school in the Pleasant Grove Industrial School District. The appeal pointed out that the children were denied school facilities in their own district and were required to travel to a Negro school in another school district.

The court agreed, however, to hear an appeal from Joseph Beauharnais, president of the White Circle League of Chicago, who was fined \$200 by a municipal court for circulating leaflets slandering and defaming the Negro people. Beauharnais has a long record of Klanlike activities.

The high court directed the Federal Court in the District of Columbia within 30 days to show cause why it should not name a three-judge panel to consider the question of segregation in schools in the nation's capital.

The Consolidated Parents Group, Inc., is attacking the "equal but separate" doctrine. Charging that segregated schools in the district violates the Constitution, the group called on the Federal Court to set up a three-judge panel to hear their arguments. The District Court refused and the group appealed to the Supreme Court.

Ridgway Advances New Conditions for Renewing Talks

Gen. Matthew Ridgway stalled again yesterday on the Korean-Chinese proposal to resume the Korean truce talks at Pan Min Jom, five miles southeast of Kaesong, where the

talks had previously been held, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. After again attacking the negotiators, Ridgway demanded a much smaller neutral zone than that proposed by the Korean and Chinese. This increases the danger of violations of the neutral zone, which the Koreans and Chinese had protested in the past, and which they were seeking to avert by their present plan.

Assuming that there would be acceptance of his demands, Ridgway said he was ready to send liaison officers to Pan Min Jom to discuss resumption of the talks.

The Korean-Chinese commanders yesterday had suggested Pan Mun Jom for the conference after Ridgway refused to send his truce team back to Kaesong.

Gen. Kim Il Sung, Korean People's Democratic Republic premier and commander-in-chief, and Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, commanding the Chinese volunteers, had proposed to Ridgway Sunday that the present neutral zone radiating five miles from Kaesong be enlarged to a "rectangular" area extending south to include Munsan.

The Koreans and Chinese also suggested that the truce delegates at the first of their resumed meeting set up a joint committee to establish "concrete and strict" conditions for the neutrality and security of the conference site.

They accepted Ridgway's proposals that both sides share in the responsibility for the protection of the neutral zone.

Pan Min Jom has served as the meeting place for U.N. and Korean liaison officers to exchange messages for their respective commands bearing on the truce talks.

Ridgway originally had suggested that the talks be resumed at Songhyon, two miles farther south-east, but the Koreans rejected it.

Yanks Tie It Again; Lopat vs. Jansen

By LESTER RODNEY

Joe DiMaggio had a day off to read his baseball obituary on Sunday, so on Monday he boomed a mighty two-run homer off Sal

Maglie to blow the fourth game of the World Series wide open before 49,010 fans at the Polo Grounds. The final score was 6-2 favor the Yanks, but it was just a 2-1 squeaker until Joe connected in the fifth to give Allie Reynolds a three-run margin he never lost. Two innings earlier the 37-year-old Yankee Clipper had signalized his return from the journalistic

(Continued on Page 7)

Japanese Unions Campaign Against Washington Treaty

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (ALN).—The All-Japan Conference of the National Conference for the Promotion of Peace has opened a broad campaign against ratification of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco and the separate American-Japanese security pact.

Representatives of the rightwing General Council of Trade Unions met with Socialist Party leader Mosaburo Suzuki and asked for party opposition to approval of the two pacts.

The Congress of the Government Communication Workers Union adopted a resolution condemning the two pacts and protesting the rearming of Japan. Leaders of the State Monopoly and Public Corporation Employees Trade Union have also decided to launch a campaign against ratification.

A similar protest resolution was adopted at a conference of the Trade Unions Council of Gumma Prefecture, a branch of the General Council of Trade Unions. A mass meeting sponsored in Osaka by the National Council for the Promotion of Peace unanimously adopted a statement opposing the San Francisco treaties.

City Officials Grease Way For 15c Fare

—See Page 3—

JUDGE MEDINA CLIPS GOV'T IN SUIT AGAINST WALL STREET

Federal judge Harold R. Medina ripped a vital section out of the government's anti-trust suit against 17 investment banking houses and the Investment Bankers Assn. of America Oct. 3.

Resuming the trial after a three-month summer recess, Medina told government attorneys he would not accept any evidence originating prior to Jan. 1, 1935. He said his decision was reached after "the most mature reflection" and was based on indications that the trial, which began eight months ago though it is still in the warmup stage, might last as long as four years. Rumors about the possible length of the trial have come mainly from attorneys for the Wall Street defendants.

The Wall Street Journal reported government attorneys felt Medina's ruling had crippled their case. Defense lawyers were reported "pleased."

Medina argued that if the al-

TEARS THE HEART OUT OF VAST ANTI-TRUST CASE

leged conspiracy to maintain a monopoly in the underwriting business existed, it could be proved by events of the last 16 years. "We will never get through unless there is some reasonable limitation of the period covered," he said, complaining that "the human mind is incapable of encompassing the vast area of this case."

Nearly half of the 4,000 documents scheduled to be introduced as evidence by the government will be tossed out as a result of Medina's ruling. The government case charges that the bankers' conspiracy originated in 1915 and has been carried on ever since.

Medina picked the 1935 cutoff date because that marked the beginning of a government statistical survey made to support its case. The date also fits in with a

claim by the defense that federal control legislation around that period wrought fundamental changes in the investment banking business.

Medina, whose bench comments have been markedly friendly toward the defense, has had business dealings in the past with some of the defendants and is reportedly a millionaire. The defendants represent the upper crust of U.S. high finance society.

In addition to the banking association, they include: Morgan Stanley & Co. (House of Morgan); Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Goldman Sachs & Co.; Lehman Bros.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Drexel & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Dillon, Reed & Co. Inc.;

Blyth & Co. Inc.; Harriman, Ripley & Co. Inc.; Stone & Webster Securities Corp.; Harris Hall & Co. and Union Securities Corp.

Together the 17 firms did a combined business of \$14 billion in stocks and bonds in the nine years preceding 1947, when the suit was filed. That represented 69 percent of the value issued in the U.S. for that period.

The trial got under way after a five-year delay which it was reported was the result of pressure brought by bankers occupying key posts in the Truman administration.

One effect of a victory for the Justice Department anti-trust division, now made even more remote by Medina's ruling, would be to



MEDINA

require the banks to be more flexible in granting loans to upcoming industrial firms seeking to finance new products and processes which threaten monopolies.

Strike at 2 Plants of U.S. Steel Hits Speedup And Layoff of Negro

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Speedup and wage chiseling were the underlying issues which today brought steel production almost to a standstill in the spreading strike at the mammoth South Chicago, Ind. and Gary, Ind., mills of the U.S. Steel Corp. The Gary walk-

out, now in its fifth day, shut down 11 rolling mills and halted work in many other departments where the workers walked out in sympathy with the grievance of the crane men.

The strike of 100 crane men began last Thursday when the company put into operation a new work schedule which cuts out Saturday and Sunday overtime pay for the crane operators and decreases the tonnage bonus.

The South Chicago strike began in the No. 4 open hearth with a stirring display of solidarity against the disciplinary layoff of a Negro worker, Bob Coleman.

Coleman is a second castingman on the open hearth, a key job to which he was recently upgraded in a struggle against the company's jimcrow policy. A costly and dangerous accident occurred last Tuesday in which an entire heat was lost. The company blamed Coleman, but the workers were able to prove that the accident was due to a burned-out piece of equipment.

When Coleman was handed a five-day disciplinary layoff, the following shift on the No. 4 open hearth quit work. The walkout spread rapidly after the company flatly refused to rescind the action against Coleman. Some 2,000 men struck on the No. 4 and No. 2 open hearths, with other sections

of the mill joining the walkout.

Although there was no official sanction of the walkout by the CIO United Steelworkers, picket lines of some 200 workers appeared at every turn.

The casting crews came strongly to Coleman's defense, arguing that the Negro worker was in no way responsible for the costly accident.

Supervisors tried to persuade the men to return to their jobs with appeals to their "patriotism" and decrying the loss of man-hours from war production.

One worker replied: "If this war work is so damned important, why did you give Coleman a five-day layoff?"

It was expected that most of the 15,000 workers in the mill would be involved in the walkout by today. Many of the workers used the opportunity to present the company with scores of complaints relating to speedup, lack of sufficient tools and equipment, faulty machinery and the violation by the company of many safety precautions.

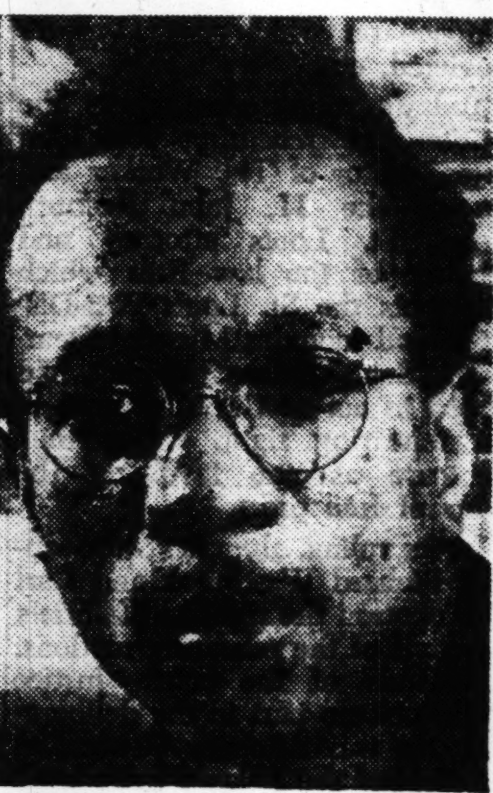
The Coleman case tapped the bitterness among the workers which has been accumulating for a long time, symbolized by the pile-up of grievances which the union has been unable to get resolved for many months.

Striking open hearth crewmen also told the Daily Worker that

the showdown was warning to the steel corporation that the workers are prepared to back up their demands this winter for a substantial wage increase.

"We've been pushed around for a long time now," one picket declared, "and it's Coleman today and some other guy tomorrow."

The display of unity of Negro and white workers in support of Coleman was a demonstration without precedent here in recent years.



WHITE

SHE ASKED WHY ROBESON COULDN'T COME

U.S. YOUTH VISITORS TRY TO EXPLAIN BAN TO SOVIET CHILD

MOSCOW, Oct. 8. — Fifteen American youth yesterday completed a three-week tour of the Soviet Union covering Moscow, Stalingrad and the Georgian Republic. The Negro and white young people inspected schools, Universities, factories, theatres, museums, workers' clubs, Palaces of Culture and collective farms. They attended churches and synagogues, and stayed at a railroad workers' rest home.

Charles White, artist and delegation chairman, described the "overwhelming enthusiasm and friendship with which Soviet youth greeted American youth."

He added: "When we were driving through the Georgian countryside, people stopped our cars and crowded around us to talk and extend their

greetings. They danced with us in the streets of the collective farm village."

In Stalingrad, after visiting the famed tractor plant, the delegates reviewed a youth relay race for peace, in which 6,000 youth participated. After the races were over, thousands of participants and spectators descended on the Americans, expressing warmest feelings of friendship for American youth.

"One 6-year-old girl, Lena, ran up to me," White said, "and asked me why Paul Robeson had not come along. I had a hard time explaining to a 6-year-old that our Government had set up an iron curtain which prevents Robeson from traveling."

Visiting churches and synagogues in Moscow, the young peo-

ple found absolute freedom of worship. Rabbi Solomon Shlifer told his youthful visitors, as a believing Jew I, give my blessing to honest American youth fighting for peace."

The rabbi told the Americans that Jews in the Soviet Union enjoy complete freedom of conscience and equality. He said his entire congregation signed the petition for a five-power pact.

Between 500 and 700 Jews daily worship at the Central Synagogue, and there are three others functioning in Moscow.

Members of the delegation who visited Saint Alexis Church were told by the priest, Father Alexander, "in the name of God we have freedom of religion." All members of his congregation had signed the five-power peace petition.

THE PRICE OF REUTHER'S FIVE-YEAR CONTRACT

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Fourth of a Series)

DETROIT.

THE AUTO WORKERS are beginning to discover the real price they are paying as a result of the five-year contract deal between Walter Reuther and C. E. Wilson of General Motors.

That 5-year pact, tying wages to the government's cost of living price index, became the model for the entire industry. But the provision in that contract of which Reuther boasted most is the four-cent "annual improvement." This annual raise, said Reuther, actually boosts the wage level.

The workers discovered the truth back of that deal when the companies put into motion the most intense speedup drive in the history of the industry. Side-by-side with it the companies introduced job-eliminating technical changes on a vast scale, or resorted to the transfer of much work from metropolitan Detroit plants to new plants in low-wage states and cities.

When, in protest, the workers took strike action, or their committees met with company representatives on the problems, they were bluntly told, "We are paying four cents a year for the right to do anything we deem necessary for the efficiency of our plants."

Ford Local 600, after discovering what its members really bought for the four cents Reuther got them, declared in the fighting program they submitted for auto workers:

"Management seeks to justify this speedup on the basis of the national defense emergency and the annual improvement factor. Our union leadership has been silent too long for this thievery."

IT IS LOCAL 600's early and costly experience with the Reuther-Wilson plan that was in large measure responsible for the break between its president, Carl Stellato, and Reuther, and the coalition in the local's leadership Stellato now heads on the basis of the Local 600 program. The local has for more than a year fought against what

the company calls a "decentralization" program.

Pat Rice, the vice-president of the local, told me the employment rolls at the Rouge plant had dropped from a high of 70,000 to 49,000 today. The company promised new jobs to replace those moved to Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, but so far a further drop of jobs at the Rouge has been the only result. The press steel building, for example, dropped from nearly 11,000 jobs to a little over 6,000 today.

Thousands of those eliminated by "decentralization" had seniority running 20 or more years. For many of them there is no chance to apply their skills elsewhere, since other plants, too, are laying off men in this one-industry area.

Committees of the Ford local that looked into the rates of the new plants being expanded by Ford find rates running substantially below what the company paid the militant and progressive-led Ford Local 600 workers. It is quite apparent that the company has a three-fold objective:

- To cut the cost of labor power by shifting to areas of lower wage level.

- To weaken Local 600, the main base of militancy in the UAW and especially in the Ford empire nationally.

- To fill the government's war orders not in the Rouge plant, by costly conversion, but by having the work done at new plants paid out of tax exemptions and war profiteering.

RECENTLY, the Ford local's decentralization committee brought a revealing report to the union after a conference with John Bugas, the Ford company's vice-president in charge of labor relations. After listening to the complaints of the unionists, Bugas told them the company has a full right to do as it pleases, and added, "We are paying four cents a year for the right to do this, the committee reported. He further justified the shift of work on the ground that the Rouge plant is in danger of being

(Continued on Page 4)

Australians Oppose Japanese Treaty, 98% Against Rearming Japan

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8 (ALN).—The Australia-wide Committee Opposed to Rearming Japan plans a tremendous increase in its work in the interval before the Japanese peace treaty comes before parliament for ratification.

The Rev. G. R. van Eerde, secretary of the committee, said 98 percent of the Australians approached in a nationwide secret ballot voted against rearming Japan.

Secretary J. R. Hughes of the Clerks Union said the decision of the Australian Council of Trade Unions Congress against the release of Japanese and German criminals and against the Japanese peace treaty was "not a mere protest, but a vital call to action issued to trade unionists and the people as a whole" to prevent ratification of the treaty.

Shaw's 'St. Joan' Turns Light On Present-Day Witchhunters

By HARRY RAYMOND

The New York theatre, which so often these days finds itself reduced to the artistic level of a congressional committee hearing, has turned again to a play by George Bernard Shaw to save its soul from utter damnation.

Shaw and occasionally Shakespeare, on Broadway, and a little brave band on the off-Broadway stages, have been engaged in this rugged work of soul-saving for sometime. This year the effort of theatrical evangelism is a grand and mighty one, indeed. Margaret Webster, who with her truck-and-bus caravan of young actors has been staging the classic drama in the towns and villages across the nation, has crowned her good work with a bright and sparkling Theatre Guild production of Shaw's "Saint Joan" at the Cort, with Uta Hagen delivering a distinguished and sensitive performance in the title role.

Miss Hagen understands the Joan that Shaw wrote about. She was no prima donna gazing up to heaven innocently under a white light. She was the 15th century daughter of a working peasant farmer of Domremy, a woman in her teens, a rebel against the feudal aristocracy, a warrior against subjugation of womanhood, leader of an army, yet frank, modest and benevolent in her every action.

Shaw's Joan, I believe, is the most authentic of all the Joans who have appeared in world literature. In fact, Shaw took the material for the great trial scene directly from the record. And all the characters of the terrible drama are real living representatives of the Church and State who judicially burnt the Maid for the heresy of being right when they were wrong.

This is a chronicle play of the Middle Ages. But Shaw reminds us over and over again, and especially in the epilogue, that witch burners and heresy hunters are still with us. And he has Joan make observations, which could well be heeded today, about the generals and rulers who send armies into other lands to set the foreigners right.

Many of the critics have difficulty in explaining this play. Brooks Atkinson calls it "top flight," "something worth venerating again." But then he seeks for some mystic explanation. "The play is inspired," he said. I can imagine what Shaw would have to say about that. It is true he never complained when someone called him a prophet. But his preface to the play, which explains how the piece was written, does not indicate Shaw's whiskers were singed by any heavenly lightning. It was a workaday job of careful historical research, a brilliant job of writing by a master of his craft. Robert Garland is compelled to admit that the "playwright wrote better than we know."

But what all the critics overlooked was Shaw's keen understanding of history. He had read Marx and Engels on historical materialism long before he wrote "Saint Joan." Only a man so equipped could write so clearly of Joan's role in the struggle against the feudal lords and the princes of the church for the establishment of a French nation. Shaw was right when he claimed advantage over Shakespeare and other Elizabethans who also wrote of Joan. "I write in full view of the Middle Ages," he said. The Middle Ages were actually "rediscovered" in the "middle of the nineteenth century," he added. It is the breath of medieval atmosphere rediscovered at that period of the lusty growth of capitalism that gives authenticity to "Saint Joan."

Miss Hagen has been a long time preparing for her role in this great play. She did an impressive job of research on the character of Joan, delving into the material

in the drama section of the New York Public Library. She studied the "Saint Joan" part before she made her Broadway debut as Ophelia in Eva Le Gallienne's production of "Hamlet." She has had the great advantage of the direction of Miss Webster, who understudied the part in England and observed Shaw personally direct the first production of the play in that country.

But the play derives greater power still from the outstanding cast of classic actors surrounding Miss Hagen on the stage of the Cort. John Buckmaster, as the Venal Dauphin; Andrew Cruickshank, as the overbearing Earl of Warwick who demanded Joan's burning as a "political necessity";

Frederick Worlock, as the wily Archbishop of Rheims; Alexander Scourby, as Cauchon; Robert Pastene, as Dunois; Dion Allen, as Chaplain De Stogumber, and Frederick Rolf, as the Inquisitor—all gave memorable performances.

They were greeted by cheers from the audience during the curtain calls following the second performance. It was a well-deserved reception for a play which carries a great message to the people of our own land now in the throes of a legislative and judicial heresy hunt.

Shaw's "Saint Joan" speaks for all the persecuted heretics of all times when she returns in the Epilogue to ask: "What! Must I burn again?"



Around the World in 7 Reels

LOS ANGELES.—Thousands of copies of a poisonous anti-Semitic pamphlet published by one, Robert H. Williams, are being mailed to editors, ministers and public officials. Williams, who says he is a former counter-intelligence officer, charges that Jews are preparing the country for disaster in order to seize power. The pamphlet links Jews, communism and Zionism. This should be noted by the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and other non-leftwing organizations who refuse to join in the fight on the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist film for fear of being tagged with a Communist label. When Hitler wiped out six million Jews he did not stop to ask what their politics were.

TEHERAN.—Iran's Premier Mosaddegh ordered deletion of offensive parts of the warmongering Hollywood film "Steel Helmet," following demonstrations against the picture by progressives and Communists. (The film, dealing with the Korean war, has a scene in which an American soldier shoots down a North Korean prisoner in cold blood and goes unpunished, in flagrant violation of Hollywood production codes, and the Geneva convention on the treatment of war prisoners. It is rampant with white supremacy in its attitude toward the Korean people, it desecrates a Buddhist Temple and preaches violent hate for the people of China.—D.P.)

PARIS.—"Long Live the Dockers," a powerful French anti-war documentary, has been produced by a progressive film group. It tells of a dockers' strike at a French port that forced a shipment of arms from Wall Street to quit the harbor. The dockers' successful action symbolizes the anti-war spirit of the French workingclass.

WARSAW.—A new Polish film on the Paris commune was released on the 80th anniversary of the first workingclass government in history. It deals with the setting up of the Commune and explains why the bourgeoisie saw in it a mortal peril to its rule. It shows the significance of the teachings of Marx and Engels and the First International in the development and moulding of the revolutionary proletariat of Paris. Scenes full of satire show the bourgeois side of Paris in the days of the Second Empire—big shops, amusements, court receptions—and on the other side the terrible poverty of the working people.

BERLIN.—The recently completed East German film, "The Subjected," based on the novel by the late Heinrich Mann satirizes war and imperialism. It appeals to the German people to condemn the

"disastrous lunacy which can only bring want and ruin." It shows the causes which gave rise to Nazism. No wonder, it's been banned in Western Germany by the pro-militarist Bonn Government.

PEKING.—A new Chinese people's film, "Sing and March On," concerns a factory which has just started a "new production record movement." The workers who are class conscious and progressive enthusiastically support the movement, while the old workers who had worked under the Japanese imperialists and the Kumintang do not recognize the fundamental difference between the factory of the past and the factory under the leadership of the People's government. They do not believe there is a possibility of economizing time in work processes and of creating new production records. Moreover, the more backward workers are afraid that improved working methods would mean the discharge of workers just as it did under the old regimes. So they work without interest or even against the movement.

Only the patient work of the Communist Party in the factory overcomes the conflict between the old and new ways of thinking. All the workers realize that they are the masters now and that the movement is aimed to raise production in order to improve their own welfare. "In the epoch of Mao Tse-tung, the new China's workingclass, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, is joyfully marching on with a song, and is building up its beloved motherland."

LONDON.—Because of the coming general elections in Britain on Oct. 25, the J. Arthur Rank studios have postponed the London showing of their anti-peace film "High Treason" (alias I Spy Strangers, alias Secret of Plan X 232, alias Sabotage). Made under conditions of secrecy at Rank's Pinewood studios in Buckinghamshire, England (all copies of the script were numbered, and signatures obtained from all who had them), the latest film contribution to the cold war hysteria was partly financed with Government money. The story is currently being serialized in a leading British weekly, "Illustrated."

Before the elections were announced, "High Treason" was to be released on Rank's cinema circuit following the run of the Cvetie stoolpigeon film, "I Was a Communist for the FBI." The Boulting Brothers, who made the A-bomb picture, "Seven Days to Noon," produced "High Treason" for Rank. Informed circles here are inclined to think that production of these two pro-war films by the Boultings and their new MGM contract are related.

YANKS TIE IT UP, 6-2

(Continued from Page 1)
"grave" with his first hit of the series, a hot single.

And so the series is tied at two apiece and will now return to the Bronx tomorrow for a sixth game regardless of the outcome of the Polo Grounds finale today. It will be lefty Ed Lopat for the Yanks

ALL TIED AGAIN

YANKEES 010 120 200—6 12 0
GIANTS 100 000 001—2 8 2

Reynolds and Berra; Maglie, Jones (6), Kennedy (9), and Westrum. Losing Pitcher—Maglie. Home Run—DiMaggio.

against righthander Larry Jansen for the Giants in a repeat of the second game clash won by the Yanks 3-1. Both pitchers will be working with three days' rest.

Looking past this game for a peek at the remaining pitching possibilities, it figures to be Vic Raschi on the Stadium mound tomorrow against lefty Dave Koslo. Vic will have three days rest after his unsuccessful six inning stint of Saturday. Koslo will have six days rest behind him since he opened the Series with a surprise victory.

And, if like this scribe you now have the "feeling" of a seven game series and want to do some premature experting into the last day, the Giants would then have their choice of Jim Hearn with four days rest or Maglie bouncing back with two days rest after yesterday's five innings.

A good guess here would be Hearn starting and Sal warming up in the bullpen. The Yanks, with their Big Three used up, could call on Reynolds with only two days rest, or face the alternative of starting rookie Morgan or veteran Johnny Sain, with Allie in reserve. He has not shown the ability to bounce back on such short notice this year.

So obviously, if the clubs are to split the next two and go into a seventh game, the Yankee prescription is for another strategic day of rain to follow their Big Three's second time around.

The Giants believe they will hit Lopat better this time. Ed is the "cutie" type. Series history indicates that the second time around in one Series this kind of pitcher is more apt to be belted. Jansen, on the other hand, is a strong pitcher who does not rely on guile alone, and would figure to be at least as effective as last time. However, this theory would then work in reverse tomorrow with Koslo the soft stuff guy figuring to be not as good and Raschi the strongarmer apt to follow Reynold's pattern of improvement.

The story yesterday was that Maglie didn't have it. The 23-game winning ace, with four solid days' rest, was hit hard from the start by the revived Yankee batting order, which poled out 12

hits, nobody in the lineup being shut out. A walk on four pitches to leadoff man Bauer and a terrific foul "homer" by DiMaggio that missed by a matter of feet gave an indication of things to come. Sal got Joe on a third strike to end the frame and then the Giants struck for a run against Reynolds which gave Giant fans high hopes. After all, with Maglie on the mound one run right off the bat is a big one.

Al Dark clicked off the first of three straight doubles to left in this frame, and with two away Monte Irvin, who combed Reynolds for four hits on opening day, blasted him home with a sharp single through the left side. Reynolds shot two quick strikes through the Giant star, then working carefully, went to 2-2 and saw his fast ball hammered safely. That was to be all the Giant scoring till the 9th and meanwhile the Yanks went to work.

Collins knocked in the tying run in the second, Reynolds himself belted over the next in the third, the sure sign it wasn't Maglie's day, and then Joe put the finishing touch on things with his prodigious blast deep upstairs in the fifth following Berra's hit. It was the Clipper's eighth World Series homer, and may have changed his mind all over again about retiring. The Yanks made it 6-1 off Sheldon Jones in the seventh with another pair when with two out, Westrum picked Rizzuto neatly off second only to have Stanky's throw bounce off Phil's head and let him score. McDougald then drove in another.

Fighting to their last out, the Giants created a stir in the 9th when Henry Thompson drew a walk and Irvin batted his second hit, a liner to left. It was Monte's 9th safety of the Series. The record for a six game series is eleven, twelve for a seven game set. Lockman, one of the Giants' big outs this day, popped out, but Bobby Thomson rounded out a perfect day at bat, two hits and two walks, with a blistering hit to score Thompson. Reynolds' then got his prize victim of the day, young Willie Mays, to slam one to Rizzuto to start the game ending doubleplay, the third Mays has rapped into.

In the Giant dressing room, Maglie said his curve was "hanging," and when his twistlers aren't snapping off sharply he's in trouble. Mays bemoaned his rally killing day, but said "I'm not licked. I'll snap out of it. I know I will. Shucks, I know I can hit."

One of those days, said Stanky grimly, we'll get them tomorrow. We're sitting good.

In the Yankee clubhouse spirits were high again. They think they've found their hitting eyes and Lopat will give them the Series lead today.

The winning shares, incidentally, will be the largest in Series history, thanks to the fact that two big parks are involved.

Many New Schools Opened in USSR

MOSCOW (Telepress).—Schools providing education in over 100 languages opened on Sept. 1 to Soviet school children beginning the new scholastic year.

Many seven-grade schools are being converted into secondary schools this year.

In the Russian Republic 1,600 new schools opened. Russia's total is now over 120,000 schools with some 18,000,000 pupils. New textbooks have been issued in Buryat-Mongolian, Yakut and languages by Soviet education authorities. Sixty thousand young teachers are facing classes for the first time.

In Byelorussia, 160 new schools are opening. In the Ukraine about one million children pass from the fourth to the fifth grade and nearly 600 new schools have been built for them. In Moldavia, 46 seven-year schools have been converted into secondary schools.

A feature of the new school year is the extension of facilities for young workers to study in spare time.

We mourn the untimely death of our beloved daughter

SOPHIE FARBER SALTZMAN

who died 1 a.m. Monday, October 8, 1951

We promise to carry on the fight for peace and freedom

THE FARBER FAMILY

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the family of

SOPHIE FARBER SALTZMAN

who died 1 a.m., Oct. 8, 1951

MAX & MOLLY ARENOFF

We mourn the death of our young friend

SOPHIE FARBER SALTZMAN

who died 1 a.m. Monday, October 8, 1951

THE ROSEN FAMILY

Wisc. State Senator Says U.S. Should Get Out of Asia

HARTLAND, Wis., Oct. 8.—State Senator Chester E. Dempsey, in a recent letter to the Capital Times, urges American and other colonial powers to get out of Asia and "turn back to those peoples their own government and natural resources," Sen. Dempsey writes. "Justice Douglas of our Supreme Court deserves an Oscar for telling our amateur, imperialistic statesmen the truth about Asia. But the Anglo-American Wall Street controlled press promptly smeared him. Senile old windbags like Sen. Tom Connally of Texas told him to keep his mouth shut or they would impeach him.

"We used to wonder at the servility of the patient Germans under the propaganda of Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebels. We are now worse than the Germans ever were. We have complete thought control. We are in the hands of the

Hits Move to Rearm Japan Fascists For War Against China, USSR

military and their smear brigade. "One would actually think from observing the peace doings at San Francisco that it was China and Russia that attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor and killed 5,000 American sailors and destroyed our navy. Let us briefly chew on a few facts of history.

"Japan began to attack China in 1894 when she took Formosa. In 1904 she attacked Russia and took all of Russia's islands north of Japan, including Korea and Manchuria. In 1914 she attacked China again and took all of Germany's islands in the Pacific, including Germany's port of China. In 1931 she began an all-out attack on China. Then she drove England and France and Holland

out of Asia and took the Philippines and attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor.

"Between 1931 and 1945 she killed more than 3,500,000 Chinese and destroyed billions of dollars of Chinese property. She made slaves out of the Koreans and Chinese in Manchuria and Formosa. Over 80 percent of the Koreans and Chinese in Manchuria and Formosa can't read or write.

"Yet we did not invite China to the peace conference at San Francisco and we told Russia to go to hell. We have already rearmed 300,000 Japanese officers who will promptly train a huge Japanese army which we will send into Asia to fight Russia and China — of

course, under the fake UN banner. When they get another foothold in Asia, who will drive them out? Suppose Nationalist and Red China and India and Russia join forces to fight Japan and the U.S.? Will we continue to fight that combination? For what?

"If I can see straight, the yellow races want to run their own affairs. They are rapidly increasing. They are hungry. They don't get one-half a square meal per day. They are getting smart and tough and they are on the march. All white nations should get out of Asia and turn back to those peoples their own government and natural resources and then help them with loans and trade to develop their own resources so they can eat. No one can tell me that a prosperous Asia will be a menace to our security."

UE DEFEATS CIO RAIDERS IN BALTIMORE

The United Electrical Workers won by almost over 4-1 over the IUE-CIO at a Westinghouse Electric Corp. plant in Baltimore, it was announced yesterday. UE Local 130, defeating an IUE raiding move for the second time in two years, got 883 votes to the latter's 230. In last year's National Labor Relations Board election, UE won by a vote of 372 to 268.

Earlier, UE won another victory among 500 salaried Westinghouse workers at the company's Meter Works in Newark. The vote was UE 219, IUE 180. The more than 3,000 production and maintenance workers in the plant are represented by UE Local 426. Last year, the salaried workers in this plant voted for IUE.

Armed Guards Take Over at Frisco Dock

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8 (FP).—Coast guardsmen armed with carbines have taken over one of San Francisco's ordinary commercial piers, waterfront workers discovered with surprise.

Until now government screening was applied only to Army and Navy docks. On commercial piers longshoremen did not have to show passes issued by the Coast Guard.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards have strongly protested the screening program. The unions pointed out that screening is a way of reestablishing the old-fashioned employers' blacklist. And they predicted that the pass system required under guise of military security might easily be spread to purely commercial jobs.

The civilian area taken over by the Coast Guard is pier 45, at the upper end of San Francisco's Embarcadero. Across the street is Fishermen's Wharf, a tourist spot. The only warlike touches in the scene come from the Coast Guardsmen's carbines and the grim shape of Alcatraz prison directly beyond the pier in San Francisco bay.

The last time armed men in uniform tried to keep militant unionists off the Embarcadero was in 1934, when the National Guard was called out during the general strike.

A Coast Guard lieutenant commander on grounds of security, refused to give the name of the ship then being worked at pier 45. Large white letters on the stern of the vessel, in full view of hundreds of passing tourists, seemed to spell Hawaii Bear. The Hawaii Bear is an ordinary commercial cargo vessel in Pacific service.

The officer also refused to say whether or not the Hawaii Bear was carrying military cargo. The men working the cargo, clearly visible from the street, said it was largely civilian, with a few piles of military stuff included.

Outline Philadelphia Progressive Program

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8. — A 10-point program for a better Philadelphia was outlined over the air last week by Alice F. Liveright and John L. Holton, Progressive candidates for City Council-at-Large.

In their first of a series of six campaign broadcasts, the Progressive candidates put forward a program "to get your money's worth. Your taxes," they said, "your investment in city government that should provide:

"Housing—under rent control, enforcement of safety and sanitation laws; no evictions.

"Transportation—at reduced fares and adequate service; no one-man trolleys.

"Education—on full time; in sufficient classrooms; in modern buildings; and sufficient teacher.

"An integrated recreation program.

"Full provisions for health and hospital services.

"Civil rights—an end to police brutality against Negroes and labor.

WASHINGTON COPS BEAT NEGRO STATE DEPT CLERK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The seventh case of police brutality against Negro citizens in four months in the nation's capital has been reported by Bernard Duffin, Negro clerk employed in the State Department who was the victim of the beating.

Duffin accompanied two sailors and an Army sergeant to the No. 2 Precinct station house to complain about an off-duty white-supremacist policeman who had been brandishing a pistol in the Negro community. The policeman had resented the Negro sailor's use of a taxicab.

As soon as he entered the station house, Duffin said, the desk clerk and two other white-supremacist police officers beat him up, whipped him and then booked him on a disorderly conduct charge.

A few weeks ago, Washington police brutally assaulted the Rev. Walter Scott, Sr., assistant pastor of the New St. Paul Baptist Church, and his 16-year-old son.

"This mounting toll of police brutality against Negro citizens in the nation's capital," the CRC declared, "is being condoned and encouraged by the failure of the Federal government to protect the human rights of the Negro people in Washington and throughout the country. We call on democratic-minded white Americans, as well as Negro Americans, to demand that Truman act to end this wave of anti-Negro terror."

Thwart FBI Move to Bar Mrs. Yates Candidacy

By JANE GILBERT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—A last-minute attempt by the FBI to prevent Oleta O'Connor Yates from running for the San Francisco board of supervisors was thwarted by her supporters.

It took a dramatic plane flight to Los Angeles—the second in as many days—to plug a legal loophole suddenly "discovered" by City Hall officials minutes before the filing office closed.

But the job was done, and Mrs. Yates' declaration of candidacy—in full compliance with the city charter—was signed, sealed and on its way back to San Francisco.

Mrs. Yates, veteran Communist leader who has run for supervisor twice before, has been held in jail since July 26, with 14 other California working class leaders, charged with violation of the Smith Act. Their bail totals three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mrs. Yates' supporters had been told by the registrar's office that her declaration of candidacy would be accepted if the documents were signed in her own hand and notarized. Her husband,

Alan Yates, left by plane for Los Angeles with the papers. But it was not until final filing documents were presented to the registrar at City Hall, that any question of validity arose.

GIMMICK CITED

Registrar Thomas A. Toomey, Sr., told a delegation of Mrs. Yates' sponsors that although it was his opinion the method of filing was in order, the city attorney's office thought otherwise. Under terms of the city charter, he said, he had been informed, candidates must fill out the declaration in the presence of a registrar.

The delegation, indignant at at this 11th hour reversal, demanded to see the city attorney. Toomey, Yates and Francis J. McTernan, Jr., Mrs. Yates' attorney, arranged an immediate conference with Asst. City Atty, Walker Peddicord.

As the minutes ticked by and city offices began to close for the day, the four argued the matter. It was finally agreed it would be proper under the charter for Mrs. Yates to sign her declaration be-

fore a San Francisco registrar flown to Los Angeles—if her signature could be obtained before midnight.

Yates and Deputy Registrar Pauline Kuertz thereupon left for the airport. They arrived at Los Angeles county jail at 10:45 and a few minutes later Mrs. Yates signed her name to the papers, a scant hour and a quarter before the deadline. The two brought the documents back to San Francisco this afternoon.

Yates reported that both Toomey and Peddicord were "co-operative" and seemed anxious to "straighten the matter out." It was his opinion that "pressure" had been placed on the city officials to "mix" up the filing, if possible.

Mrs. Yates' sponsors reported several well-known FBI agents were seen hanging around the registrar's office the afternoon of the incident.

Michigan Youth Unit Hits Bias in Army

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Michigan Labor Youth League last week demanded an end to injuries and insults suffered by Negro youth in the armed forces.

A letter to Pentagon chief Robert Lovett, signed by Nathaniel Brooks, LYL executive secretary, noted the discrimination and segregation of Negro soldiers and the honor paid the Ku Klux Klan and the pro-slavery Confederate flag by army authorities.

Besides demanding an overall peace policy, the LYL insisted that Secretary Lovett end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, protect Negro GIs in their exercise of equal rights, remove all Confederate insignia, swiftly prosecute any serviceman guilty of rape, looting, pillage or other violations of human rights. They urged that a broad conference be called to act on these matters.

STARVATION OF MINERS UNDER TITO REVEALED

SOFIA, Oct. 8 (Telepress).—Starvation conditions of the miners working in the famous Maidanpek Mine in Yugoslavia have been revealed in reports broadcast by the Yugoslav exiles' radio station. This is the richest mine in the country—yet the workers are among the poorest. In the last eight months even the most essential food rations were not honored.

The protests of the workers reached such a pitch that the fascist Tito newspaper Radnik was forced to admit that during the recent months the Maidanpek workers "have eaten nothing but beans." And during this time the miners have received neither work overalls nor shoes despite their dirty, heavy work. As for hygiene, there has been no soap available for over three months.

In 1948 the Titoites started, amid a great fanfare, to build a bathhouse. The foundations were laid—and there they stayed. The work has never been finished.

Attempting to drive the miners into producing more coal, the Titoites forced the men to work overtime under the watchful eye of the UDBA (Gestapo) men and after overtime in the mine the exhausted workers are then sent out under "supervisors" to tend vegetable gardens and to fell trees. Finally the workers are expected to offer the supervisors presents.

The miners declare that the Titoite exploitation is many times worse than that of the pre-war capitalist bosses, and they are sabotaging production at every opportunity.

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